RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
E. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
HARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

VOL. IX. NO. 4 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date		Steamers,	Tons,
1921			
1st	Jan.	CHINA	7,932
8th	"	CALEDONIA†	7,572
15th	"	DEVANHA	8,992
22nd	"	SICILIA‡	8,983
29th	"	MOREA*	10,890
5th	Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
12th	"	PLASSY‡	7,346
19th	"	MALWA	10,883
26th	"	NALDERA*	15,825

(a) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(b) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Malta only.
(c) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come.
NOTE.—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date About		Tons.
1921		
8th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8,200
15th "	ANDALA	8,246
2nd Feb.	CHANDA*..	6,169
[illegible]	NEURALIA	9,082

*"CHANDA"—Has accommodation for a limited number of second saloon passengers only.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
1921		
1st Jan.	NALDERA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melboune & Sydney
15th "	DUNERA	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
29th "		Calls Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Remarks.
30th Dec.	BANDRA	P. Gulf ports via Karachi.
31st "	LHASA	Karachi Direct.
31st "	CHAKDARA	Gulf direct.
31st "	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
3rd "	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

Rates of freight and passage at P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	M Kitamura	4020	24th Dec	4th Jan.
Yamato Maru	N Yamakata	4379	7th Jan.	14th Jan
Yoshida Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4646	15th Jan	22nd Jan
Rangoon Maru	Y Nakajima	5050	27th Jan,	5th Feb.

‡This steamer arrives from New York at Shanghai, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and passage apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Steamer	Departure.
Indus Maru	E. Yano	15th Jan. 25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S. Kobayashi	30th Jan. 12th Feb.
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	10th Feb. 22nd Feb.
Kamado Maru	T. Watanabe	15th Feb, 28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. HIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT

NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.

20TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made o three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a pay ment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for ser vants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars appl to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,00 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and al description of stock at moderate charges, par ticulars of which may be learnt on applica tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
G. M. RANDER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 56,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtian, Hankow. Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York. Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid do Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
S. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 688.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
M. S. PRINGLE-BELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 15,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOURABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKIO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	OIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
E. IMART,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsutabumecho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 689.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,342
Reserve Fund	£330,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,440

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans on Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
A. F. BUCKER.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 46,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
D. L. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,775

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January the 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods on rates to be agreed upon at the time of deposit.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017 8 2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858 0 0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,82,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules &c.
GAJANWAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary, LIFTESS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO., Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305. Managing Agents;
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jokore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,01,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 6,50,000/-

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 287, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Gracechurch, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
S. R. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers
HAMAM STREET, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
HAB & Co.,
Managing Agents.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Stalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jethe & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies if book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charny Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

A BOON TO THE TAXI OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this disphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling, and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and subtracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the perticular vacuum system on your car.

The moving part are subetentially made from best materials and should easily put last the car.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnighlty courses is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

JUMA MUSSID, BOMBAY.

Smart and attractive selections for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

Just received an exclusive stock o Cashmere, Tweeds, Silks, Shirts, Socks Ties, etc., etc.

Inspection of our show rooms cordially invited

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD

MANILAL MANSION.

Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 7.

KATOL

The best Insecticide Ans. 11 per Tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.,

Princess Street, Bombay.

Karnik's AGUE Mix ure.

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

WORLD AND INVALUABLE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

After resuming his Practice for the last five months, on his return from Madras Dr. S. R. Iyengar has completely cured many "DIABETES PATIENTS." Of the many who had taken "SPECIAL TREATMENT" of his advice and medicine, for complete cure. The following few are the two gentlemens certificates:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 29-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined on 28th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of his valuable Drugs."

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Worli, Bombay writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.B.B.S. during that period but could not get entire cure. In September last, I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar and specific gravity was 1027. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar nil and specific Gravity 1012. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Marker House, opposite N. G. Library, Khotwadi Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

TELEGRAMS:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO EFFECT CHEAP BARGAINS.

	Rs.
Remington No. 7 and 8	110
Remington No. 10 "C" Carriage	250
Remington No. 11 "D" Carriage	250
Underwood	250
Oliver No. 9 Foolscap	250
Coronet	150
Yost	100

A lot of 100 machines is to be sold. Convenient prices for a real buyer.

PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR TYPEWRITERS.

These are to be sold in a lot. Prices moderate.

MANGALDAS DAYABHAI

6, Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

DHUNJISHAW—4 DEC 23

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Locks and Hardware

FOR INDENTS APPLY TO REPRESENTATIVES

Jamshed & Jehangir Cama,

2-4, Bruce Lane, Fort. BOMBAY.

H. H. Jethabhai & Co.,

Chemists & Druggists

Sitaram Building (Near Crawford Market)

Chemicals, Drugs, Paten Medicines. Perfumeries, Hospital appliances and Sick requisites Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.,

ALWAYS AT HAND

LARGE FRESH STOCK UNBEATABLE.

Service Uniformly Prompt, Right, Satisfying

All up country orders executed promptly and with greatest care.

Credit accounts with Government Departments and Standing firms opend

ZANGI PEN

Calendar Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4

Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3

You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day, V. P., on 7 days' approval.

FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

PARIPAN
COLOUR ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used throughout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish and Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly sought after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A.N.H.

TEMBAVATI COTTON ROPES MFG. CO.
BEATS

Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.

All Similar Concerns IN Efficiency Price AND Quality Beware of Imitations *Registered* TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK

Tele: ENGINEERS

Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Ream and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from:—

T. B. Thanawala & Bros.,

7, Henshaw Building, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOR

AUTO ACCESSARIES AND SPARE PARTS

Nothing but the best

Telegram: "WIREWHEEL"

The Liberty Motor Co.

Sandhurst Bridge.

Bombay No. 4

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION!

SAFE
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RELIABLE
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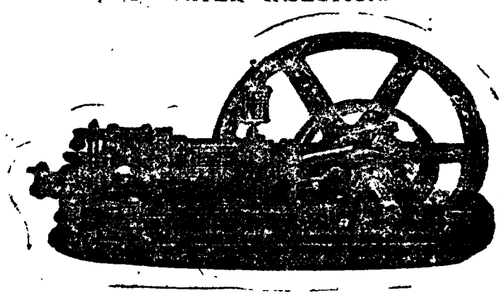

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40 Years' Experience. British throughout. Thousands working

SERVICES HEAD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 132, Carnac Road, Calcutta.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sindh, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

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(REGISTERED.)

Skin Ointment

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

BAD LEG	SORES
ECZEMA	ULCERS
BAD BREASTS	SORE HEADS
ABSCESSES	BURNS
BOILS	CUTS
BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN	PROUD FLESH
CHAPS	BAKERS
BROKEN CHILBLAINS	BARBER'S RASH
ERYSIPELAS	POISONED WOUNDS
OLD SORES	RINGWORMS
WOUNDS	BLACKHEADS
SKIN IRRITATION	PSORIASIS
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SCURVY	SORE AND TENDER FEET

Prepared from the recipes of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp, scurf, moles, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and reddning red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents:—

Madon Sons & Co.

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the associated and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire

At Moderate Rates

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Street.

Tele { graph—CAMPKITS / phone—2148.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Bares—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momiai Silajit—Khapa ciyoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

Head Office, Fort BOMBAY.

America-India Export & Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

BOMBAY No. 2.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORES, LAMPS, Etc.

Prices on Application.

H. N. MISTRY & Co

Always large stock on hand of

White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour

English White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road.

Circle, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add.:—SATSANG.

Telep. No 5741

SEASON GOODS

Just Unpacked

LARGE CONSIGNMENT of REFLEX CAMERAS of VARIOUS MAKES 1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY of HAND AND STAND CAMERS and EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC

S. MAHADEO & SON,

295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

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MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited

Behind Mumbadevi Post,

BOMBAY, 2.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATARS.

Always use our

World Renowned Hair Oils

Reg. No. I.

Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Anla, and Kapri.

As. Six and Twelve per bottle.

Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.

World renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

secures all sorts of eye diseases and also eye Soreness opthalmic iritis, Cataracts spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant. Rs 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 one only).

MEGHJI HARIDAS & CO.

Opp. Madhavbag Khakbar Building,

BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and largest in the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS SALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two GRADUATES, having good handwriting and excellent references. Apply to the SHILOTRI BANK LD., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Matriculated JUNIOR CLERKS for a well known European Firm, good prospects. Apply Box No. 1612, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7392

FIRST CLASS TARIFF INSURANCE COMPANY requires experienced FIRE CLERK. Good salary paid to competent man. State full particulars as to past experience to Box No. 1625. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7458

WANTED—CLERKS for Government service in Mesopotamia. Pay Rs. 110 per mensem with free accommodation and rations. Apply Box No 1621, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7452

WANTED—A TEACHER to teach my 2 boys in Matric, pay according to qualifications. Please apply to H. S. BHATIA, Assistant Engineer, P. O. Chinchwad, District Poona. 7449

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE and GRADUATE for a Night School. S. L. Sanscrit Lohanas preferred. Apply personally to PRANVALLABH DAMODAR, Silver Merchant, Sutar Chawl. 7439

WANTED—An experienced MEDICAL OFFICER, L. M. S., or M. B. in a Native State in Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply sharp Post Box No. 1611, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7391

WANTED for a large Works, up-country, a competent STORE-KEEPER with the knowledge of Card System of Store-keeping. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 1622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7454

WANTED.—Competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, TRACERS and SURVEYORS. Apply sharp to TARAPORVALA and BHAROOCHA, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 7353
R1964

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two UNDER-GRADUATES, both Urdu Knowing. Salary Rs. 60—2—100. Apply at once with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER, HAKIMIA CORONATION HIGH SCHOOL, Burhanpur, C. P. 7453

WANTED—A competent GARDE-MANGER (Larder Cook) for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1616, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7417

WANTED for a Mofussil Mill, a young first class GRADUATE, who has had a distinguished College career. Knowledge of Gujerati essential. Very good prospects for capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7361

WANTED—An energetic RENT COLLECTOR, with good reference on the temporary staff with a security of Rs. 1,000 on Rs. 40 plus War Allowance Rs. 20 per month plus commission payable under the Trust Rules. Also an experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust. 7460

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS on pay and commission in spare or whole time everywhere. Enclose stamps. Prof. S. N. CHOPRA, Delhi 3. 741

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from skin diseases of any kind chronic and acute. Numerous certificates. Apply Box No. 1618 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1962 7396

WANTED TO BUY a BUNGALOW, either at Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill, Neapean Sea Road or Altamount Road between 14 and 2 lacs. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7444

WANTED.—Energetic and influential CANVASSERS, experienced in Automobile Line. Apply sharp stating experience and remuneration expected to Box No. 1624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7456

WANTED—LABOUR CONTRACT for building Construction by an Experienced Contractor with thorough contract of labour. Please address replies to Box No. 1635 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7462

WANTED—MERCHANTS to know that chairs and benches of the Nagpur Congress are for sale by auction on 12th January, 1921. They are so well built and strong that there was hardly one per cent. breakage. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Congress Office, Nagpur, C. P., 1st January, 1921. 7471

WANTED—Special and Ordinary AGENTS for the INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD., (admittedly the best Company of about its age) on liberal allowance and commission, for the unrepresented places in Bombay Presidency. SPECIAL TERMS for really good candidates. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta. 7411

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GRADUATE OF COMMERCE seeks EMPLOYMENT as Head-Clerk, Accountant or Correspondence Clerk. Long experience in responsible Accounts Business. Correspondence, etc., Distinguished educational career. Please write to Box No. 1614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7400

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HUNTERS, HACKS, Pairs and single harness horses for sale. For further particulars apply to the COMMANDANT THE BOMBAY BODYGUARD, Chowpatty, Bombay. 7450

FOR SALE—A STUDEBAKER CAR, very little used, for Rs. 5,500. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty. 7457

JUST ARRIVED well-known Banspee, 2¾ H.P. with 2 speed kick starter fire engine clutch. N. D. PATEL & CO., Princess Street. 7446

FOR SALE.—15,000 Ring Spindles with Preparatory Machines. All New. First Class British Make. Expected to arrive before the end of the present year. For price and other particulars apply to Box No. 1623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7455

NEW MACHINERY FOR SALE—2 Boilers, 30ft. by 7 ft. by 160 lbs.; one Boiler 24ft. by 6½ ft. by 150 lbs.; one 160 B.H.P. Gas Engine and Plant; one 40 B.H.P. Gas Engine and Plant, Platt Brothers' single and double Roller, complete Gins, Donkey Pumps, Worthington Pumps, Shaftings, etc. DINSHAW FURDOONJI & BROS., 7-13, Apollo Street, Bombay. 7451

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 100, 2 Cols.	110
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	175
L. C. Smith 5, American Rebuilt	250
Yost 20, Brief, slightly used	250
Remington 11, Rs. 225, Policy Size	290
Underwood 5, used few days, Elite Type.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new.	
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New	220
Underwood Portable, with Case, New	215

Consult US before you buy a Portable Typewriter. It will pay YOU.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

RUPEES 130 will bring you an improved model of BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with all modern devices, special Improved, Fractional Keyboard and compact carrying case. Weight 7 Lbs. All spares stocked. Why buy a secondhand typewriter when we offer a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. It is subject to change without notice. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

RUPEES. Brand New Fox Portable Typewriter, with travelling case Complete. Buy to-day. Facsimile Typewritten Printing on the Multigraph undertaken One to ten thousand Copies—all originals Specimen of work post free on application. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261 Hornby Rd., opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One GODOWN at Dhobitalao. Apply GOVIND HARI, 61, Kalbadevi Road, Picket Road, Bombay. 7467

TO LET—3rd floor of Ruby Lodge with electric light, 7th Camatipura. Rent Rs. 75. One minute from tram. 7468

TO BE LET.—IMMEDIATELY OFFICE ROOMS near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort. Apply to P. O. Box No. 397, G. P. O. Bombay. R 1955 7341

TO LET—Up-to-date FLATS, HALL DINNING and three BED ROOM with electric lights at Forjett Street Crown Mansion, Govalia Tank, opp. Purmanand Mansion. 6681

PANCHKURI, COSMOPOLITON CONVELESCENT HOUSE provides Board and lodging and every comfort from 1st January. Full particulars. Apply NURSE HARPER Rockside. R1971 7365

A TWO-STORIED NEW BUILDING at the corner of Haines Road and Byculla Station for hire or contract for High Class Hindoos See RAJANBHAI MEHERALLY Khadak. 7236

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal leader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7149

WANTED

FOR THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE, LAHORE.

A PRINCIPAL, preferably with European qualifications. Salary Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications.
Apply to:—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Islamia College Lahore.
NOTE:—Applications to reach not later than January 15th, 1921. 7409

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Railway Claims Clerks for vacancies in the Office of the Dy. Traffic Manager, Commercial, G. I. P. Railway. Maximum salary Rs. 75 with Bombay allowances.
Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Traffic Manager Commercial, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1921. 7403

NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, last, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 7 per cent. both free from Income Tax, will be paid on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant to registered shareholders on 31st December 1920.
By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1921. 7447

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckhall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden Bombay; Cebombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "Swasi" September.
S. S. "City of Melbourne" October.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES, ETC., FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1921-1922.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER TO GOVERNMENT, Bombay, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on the 15th January, 1921, for the supply of country drugs, straw, etc.,
Written applications should be made for tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.
Further particulars may be ascertained from the MEDICAL STOREKEEPER TO GOVERNMENT, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 7133

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 100 cards on payment of Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousands only) each subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. No security is required and all business by the holder of such cards in this Exchange will have to be transacted under the Clearance Rules of this Exchange subject to such changes as may be notified from time to time.
Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned and applications will be received only up to 31st January, 1921.
By order of Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU.
Secretary.
Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay, dated 22nd December, 1920. 7251

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

Of unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Cases, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.
Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.
Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.
For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hasur Private Department, Bhavnagar.
Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hasur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge; under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery 1249

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OR MISPLACED,

FIVE SHARES of the CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD., Nos. 4423, 5939, 9183, 12623, 12624 standing in the name of J. H. Dani have been LOST or MISPLACED. The public is hereby informed not to deal in these shares. 7463

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA.

NO. 342 S. C.

A LODGE OF SORROW in the memory of the late Rt. Worship Bro. RUSTOM M. CHICHGUR will be held at the Free Mason's Hall, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th January, 1921, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADDITIONAL MOTION to the following effect of which notice has been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY the 6th January 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—,
168.—From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For requesting Government to allow the Railway travelling public the use of a strip of the Charni Road Garden as an exit from the down platform at the Charni Road Station.
By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th January 1921. 7466

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of landing, unloading, carting, weighing and stacking coal at the different Municipal stations for the year 1921-22 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 17th day of January 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch Municipal Workshop Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices Bombay. 7469

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Winding, Repairing etc., Municipal clocks for the year 1921-22 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 24th day of January 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices Bombay. 7470

FOR SALE.

TWO RING TWIST FRAMES of 212 spindles each 5in. Lift and 1 5/8 in. Ring year 1887. Makers. Samuel Brooks. Aply to—
GENERAL MANAGER.
Morarjee Goculdas Mills, Parel, Bombay 7405

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount called up and paid on the Preference Shares and Rs. 20 per share on the Ordinary Shares (both free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay on and after THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1921 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (on Saturday between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th December 1920. Dividend Warrants of Mofussil Shareholders only will be posted to their registered address as usual: change of address, if any, should be notified at once; but owing to the Postal strike Dividend Warrants of local Shareholders will only be issued on production of Share Certificates on and after Monday the 3rd January, 1921.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
7397

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	26th Jan., 192
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 192
Treven		15th April, 192

For particulars of freight, etc., apply Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 5350

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality a B.A., L.C.E., for the post of the Chief Officer on Rs. 200 p. m. plus Rs. 40 p. m. as conveyance allowance. Preference will be given to one who has at least served for four years in the Municipality and is thoroughly acquainted with the Municipal work. Applicants should submit their applications, stating therein their age, caste, previous experience of Municipal work etc., with testimonials to the undersigned, up to the 15th of January, 1921.
(Sd.) AKABARALLI ABDUL HUSSEN,
President.
Pandharpur, 24th December, 1920. 7430

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD.

FIRST CALL REMINDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those shareholders of the Western India Chemical Works, Ltd., who have not yet paid their First Call Money in respect of shares held by them in the above Company, that the Directors of the Company have resolved to give them an opportunity of paying up the Call Money with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. up to the 15th January, 1921. Failure to pay the amount will render the shares liable to forfeiture and penalties under Section 55 of the Company's Articles of Association.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
7464

PLOTS ON LEASE FOR 999 YEARS.

SUITABLE PLOTS for buildings available in Forjett Street. Please apply to the owner Mr. CASSUMALLY JAIRAJBHOY No. 2, Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway to his Architects.
TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA.
M.S.A.,
7073 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites tenders for the purchase of 140 Deshi Khandies or thereabouts of Myrabolams (Hirda) i.e., approximately 420 Bombay Khandies or 2,625 cwts., to be delivered on or before the 20th March, 1921, at Ghoti Station, G. I. P. Railway.
2. Tenders should state in figures and words rate per "Bombay" or "Deshi" khandi, should be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money in currency notes or a Treasury Challan which will be retained or given back, according as the Tender is accepted or rejected, and should be sent in a sealed cover entitled "Tender for Myrabolams" so as to reach the Undersigned before 2 p.m., January 18th, 1921 at the Igatpuri Range Forest Office.
3. The successful tenderer will be required (a) to pay as deposit the value of the estimated quantity 140 deshi khandies at the rate tendered and sign as agreement, the difference between this amount and that actually delivered being adjusted subsequently and (b) to furnish bags and sewing twine soon after the agreement is signed.
4. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders not complying with these terms will be ignored. Further information is obtainable on application to
V. D. P. RIBEIRO,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Poona.
Poona, 26th December, 1920. 7359

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the above Company that a Call of Rs. 25 per share was made by the Board of Directors of the Company at a Meeting held on the 27th November, 1920, and it was determined that such a Call should be paid to us on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th JANUARY, 1921 at the Registered Office of the Company.
The Shareholders are therefore requested to pay this amount to us at the Registered Office of the Company on or before WEDNESDAY the 5th January, 1921, failing which interest will be charged at 9 per cent. per annum till payment.
By Order of the Board,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & Co.,
Agents.
320, Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th December, 1921. 7106

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JENUBAI, widow of Dawood Noledina has contracted to sell to our client Bai RABOOBAI, widow of Ahmed Haji Esse the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground the Fazandar whereof is Miya Abdulla Hajee Ahmed Khandwani together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jackeria Musjid Street, otherwise called Don Tad 2nd Row without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2934 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 2738 Street No. 490-492 and containing by admeasurement 98, 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Jackeria Musjid Street otherwise called Don Tad 2nd Row, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Hawabai widow of Hubib Adam and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Rahimtulla and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1921.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
7465

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an Auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of Timber at the Mallukarve Depot (on the sea-shore) near Honawar. The sale will be held on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1921, and the following days:—
Teak logs, estimated quantity cft. 30,000.
Blackwood and Jungle wood, estimated quantity cft. 30,000.
Teak pieces, 5ft. to 10ft., estimated quantity No. 5,000.
Jungle wood poles, estimated quantity No. 500.
2. For any further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
M. S. JUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.
Honawar, 24th November, 1920. 6805

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that, on account of the Magh Mela, which will be held at Allahabad from the 14th January to the 12th February, 1921, the booking of all goods traffic (including coal) and livestock to and from Naini Station will be stopped from the 5th January to 13th February, 1921, both days inclusive.
The public are therefore requested to arrange their despatches accordingly.
By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.
127, Calcutta, 8th December, 1920. 7062

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees six per share will be paid on and after the 7th January, 1921, between 12 to 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 312, 14, Bora Bazar, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 31st December, 1920.
By order of the Board,
VALUBHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st January, 1921. 7458

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4069.

AUCTION SALE of 12 Bales Bengal Cotton (Babrala).
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), near Fort Press, Arthur Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned by order of Messrs. Hoco Manka, Kaisha, Ltd., the following goods, damaged by fire.
12 bales, Bengal Cotton, (Babrala).

AUCTION SALE of about 4,000 Bales and a large quantity of Waste.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. Jackeria Bunder Road, Sewree in the vacant land of the Port Trust, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of the Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.
About 4,000 bales and a large quantity of Waste of different kinds.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,334 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned, the following goods ex. S. S. "Favignana."
On account and at the risk of Mr. Mirza Ally Mohomed Sheerazi:—
834 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Abdool Rehman Shirazi and Sons:—
2,000 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
On account and at the risk of Mr. A. Nemazee:—
500 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.
The above goods are lying at Port Trust Bonded Warehouse No. 11, Princes Dock and Wadi Bunder and G I Victoria Dock.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 "DAIMLER" LORRIES (3 TONS CAPACITY.)
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the China Bagh, Girgum Back Road.
7 "Daimler" Lorries (3 tons capacity), 4 cylinder with brand new Dexie magneto, new Zenith carburetors.
The above Lorries are on view at the place of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES PYRAMID ALLUMINIUM MATTING.
On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. A. Ali Mahomed and Co.
A A/1739 Co.—7 cases Pyramid Aluminium Matting.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills Chinchpokly by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munition Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of mosquitto netting, Sunnelling cloth, vests, pantaloons, coats, shirts, underwears, blankets, nensook; pugri cloth, puttoo cloth, shoes and other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th January 1921

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.
WEEKLY SALE.

Important to Ship-Chandlers.

AUCTION SALE of the insolvents Hardwares. Under instructions from Kenneth Mel Kemp, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Khadoori Ibrahim Hilali, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Insolvent's shop at Rippon Road near Kemp & Co., and the Parsi's Statue the following:

Cast iron boblin callars, steel spindles, wooden shuttles for looms, drop motion balls and hooks, loom combs, lathes, reeling machines, wooden patterns assorted, loom dobbies (brand new) etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GONDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher, and Hiralal, Attorneys for Dinshaw Shapurji Masani, Merwan Pallonji Katgara, Pirozsha Dadabhai Shroff, Dr. Sorabjee Dossabhai Desai, Framji Merwan Aria, Hormasjee Nusserwanji Mehta, Pirozsha Ratonji Jasavala, Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff and Piroze Shapurjee, Masani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction at 4 p.m., (S.T) on SUNDAY the 9th January, 1921 on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhorddas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the trees or shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondovli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 11,3718 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows:—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey No. 46, Falni No. 1 (part.)
R. of R. No. 299, 301, Survey No. 47, Pot No. 13, 12, (part) 15, 16 (part) 1 (part.)
R. of R. No. 313, Survey No. 48, Pot No. 12, 14 and 9.
R. of R. No. 254, Survey No. 40, Pot No 16 and 17.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the land belonging to the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, on or towards the South by the property of Lores Crasto and Dooming Lores, on or towards the East by the Government passage, and on or towards the West by a private passage called the Gowan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane. Fort, or to the undersigned.

VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT GANDOVLI NEAR ANDHERI.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher, and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Parsee Vegetarian and Temperance Society Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction, at 4-45 p.m., (S.T.) on SUNDAY, 23rd January 1921, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ranchhorddas Varjivandas.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of vacant land together with the well dug therein and the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gondowli near Andheri in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring about 12,552 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Thana as follows:—

R. of R. No. 295, Survey No. 46, Faln No. 1 (part) 2 and 3.
R. of R. No. 297, Survey No. 47, Pot No 1 (part) Falni No. 1.
R. of R. No. 337, Survey No. 51, Falni No. 1, Pot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (part) 7 (part.) R. of R. No. 343, Survey No. 52, Pot No. 3 (part) 4 part, originally New Pot No. 1 (part) 2 (part.)
R. of R. of No. 306 Survey No. 47, Pot No. 14.
R. of R. 316 Survey No. 46, Pot 13.

The above land and premises are bounded on the North by the Gondowli Road, on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Shapurji Masani and others on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards by the East by a passage.

For further particulars and condition of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at 95, Ash Lane. Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 21, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY, situate near Chinchli Station, Belgaum Zilla, Kolapur Elaka, on Southern Maharatta Railway Line. SALE on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auctioneers' Sale Room, No. 21, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of Thaker Ratansey Dossa and on account and at the risk of Thaker Gordhan Thakersey of Ghatkopur the defaulting purchaser, sell by Public Auction, the following mentioned Ginning and Pressing Factory at their Sale Room on the abovementioned day and time.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about 8 acres and 7 ghuntha, situate, near the Chinchli station of Belgaum Zilla, Kolapur Elaka, on the Southern Maharatta Railway, the ground rent payable to the Government is Rs. 2-8-0 yearly together with machinery house, buildings or chawls, store room, boiler room, well etc., standing thereon and together with 12 double Roller Gins, Shafting, Pulleys, Engine, Boiler one Press and their machinery, tools, fixture implements, utensils and other mechanicle things used in connection with the said Factory.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned.

The Factory is open for inspection to the intending buyers.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, following:—

Steam steering engine and steering wheel, motor electric skipping type 400 volts, 25 h.-p., kitchen gallies, bearing metal, copper sheets, flare lights, hammers, glass sheets, files, tool steel, coppers, hammers, steel wire, sleeves for drills, mallets, chairs, table, benches, cupboards and other stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale.

Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 5th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House", Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, teapoys and carpets, door curtains, single and double bedsteads, Blackwood chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Sheider and Pianola, gramophone, 36 volume complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, one Aitmer safe, hat and umbrella stands, single and double mosquitos, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, grass cutter, machine, etc., etc. The property of Major-General W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade, and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FLOUR MILLS, known as "Nevetia Flour Mills, Ltd.", in Liquidation, situate at Mahim, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahim Railway Station.

Under instructions from J. R. Patel, Esq., the Liquidator of the above Mills, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th January at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the Mills, including machinery, plant, motors, electric light installation, pulleys, spare parts, etc., together with the leasehold land containing about 17,096 square yards or thereabouts.

There is a siding laid by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., into the mill the benefit of which will also be given to the purchaser.

The Mill is worked through Tata Hydro-Electric Company's Electric Power.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. ((S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Cotton Green Colaba, by order of Mr. Dharamsey Jaitha and on account and risk of Mr. Narandas Choonilal.

1080 full pressed bales handgrown cotton lying in godown No. 16, Pasta lane Colaba.

On account and risk of Marwadi Dhunraj Navalwal, 64 full pressed bales Jamner cotton, lying in Godown No. 16 Pasta Lane, Colaba.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON PIECE GOODS, TARTARIC ACID POWDER, BOOT POLISH BELTS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned:—

6 Bales of Cotton Piece Goods (Prints).
20 kegs Tartaric Acid Powder
2 casks boot polish.
1 case baits.
27 cases canned fruits.
On account of the Underwriter.
7 crates Asbestos sheets (mill boards).

AUCTION SALE of Furniture from Sales by Godrej, etc.

Under instructions from Captain G. W. Betteridge Combined Labour Depot, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Saturday, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of furniture consisting of cupboards, chairs, tables, teakwood benches, washhand stands, iron safes by Godrej iron beats, bundles of twine, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS MANTLES.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned:—

400 dozen inverted gas mantles, Bijou 50 C. P. 75 C. P. and 100 C. P. sizes and suitable for Town or Petrol-gas.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Bay Arab, aged, quiet in saddle.
1 16-18 H.P. 5 seater, Argyle car, torpedo body in good working order.
1 10 H. P. 4 cylinder 5 seater, Stellite Motor Car, lately overhauled and painted in first class running order.
1 16 H.P. 4 cylinder 5 seater motor car.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Bhandarwada Road, Mahim.

On MONDAY the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Owner, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax oart called Foolwady with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandarwada Road in Mahim without the Fort in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 331 New No. 4054 Old Survey No. 292 and New Survey No. 1579 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4392, 4394 (1) and 4394 (2) and Street No. 752, 754 and 754A containing by admeasurement 3242 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West partly by the oart of Baboo Janardhan and partly by that of Bhasker Crushnaji on or towards the North by the oart of Baboo Janardhan and or towards the South by the oart of Khandoo Oopadhya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOLTS NUTS AND RIVETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned.

200 Cwts. American and Continental Hexagon Bolts and nuts sizes 3/8" to 3/4 by 1½ to 6".
200 Cwts. American nuts ½ to 2."
500 Cwts. English mild Steel Rivets.
2 Rolls Manila Ropes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 5th January 1921.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th January, 1921.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

IBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

A Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF

"COTTRELLS TROUPE"

In an entire change of programme

1. DANCE DE MODERN
   By Miss Lily and Miss Kitty
2. FRANCISCO
   The Phillipine Gymnasts
3. COMICAL OPERA
   By Cottrells Troupe
4. AERIAL TRAPEZE
   By Jimmy Cottrell
5. TAMBOURINE DANCE
   By Miss Lily and Miss Kitty

Also a Beautiful Picture

"The May Queen"

AN IDYLL FROM
TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM

The public will find renewed enjoyment in the beauties of the poem, which is so essentially English and is depicted with accompanying groups of beautiful English scenery, amidst old-worlds urroundings and which by its treatment further illuminates the moral so touchingly told in the poem. The film is—as is in the poem-absolutely British from begining to end.

Miss Sophie Cottrell will Sing the Poem with the Picture.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1- Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs, 5 each).

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 8th

"Yamada Franco-Japanese Troupe"

ACROBATIC STUNTS
JUGGLING ACTS,
RING GYMNASTS
(Prices as Usual)
No Increase in Prices

"THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY."

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
Opening 1st February 1921.

1st Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci.
2nd Werther.
3rd In Trovatore.
4th La Boheme.
5th Barber of Seville.
6th La Tosca.
7th Otello.
8th Pearl Fishers.
9th Carmen.
10th Rigoletto.
11th Aida.
12th Menon Lescaut.
13th Madame Butterfly.
14th Lucia Di Lamermoor.
15th La Traviata.
16th Don Pasquale.
17th Fra Diavolo.
18th La Gioconda.
19th Ballo in Maschera.
20th Lohengrin.

Prices—Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7; Dress Circle Rs. 5; Balcony Rs. 3; Gallery Rs. 2; Boxes from Rs. 90 Downwards.

Season tickets for the above 20 operas can be booked at a reduction of 15 per cent.

The management Reserves the right to change the order and construction of Programmes as may be necessary.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Wednesday only 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE HALL CAINE
MASTERPIECE

"THE DEEMSTER"

Starring

DERWENT HALL CAINE

The story is by Hall Caine, the greatest living author. Its appeal in picture form is tremendous. It is Big drama throughout. It has been termed:

"THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL."

THE EMPIRE

To-day WEDNESDAY only
6, 8, & 10 p.m.

Bayard Veiller's Phenomenal Stage Success

"Within the Law"

featuring

ALICE JOYCE

has even greater power as a photodrama than as a stage production. Tense with the thrill of outraged womannood battling single-handed against the society that has exploited her, it strikes at the very roots of the tangled jungle of iniquity that we call our social system.

ARMISTICE DAY 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN'S THEATRE LD., ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
To-day, Wednesday and To-morrow
Thursday 5th and 6th at 9-30 p. m.

"Girls & Giggles"

Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th at 9-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 9th at 5-30 p. m.

"COMING DOWN"

ELOBCRATELY STAGED. GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"A WOMAN'S LAW"

A Tale of a woman who married a waster. "Married in haste, repent at leisure" runs the old proverb and so it was in this case.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
will present
NEXT WEEK
Commencing Saturday 8th Jan,

'DAMAGED GOODS'

A Superb Screen Version of the most sensational and startling stage drama of the age—

"Damaged Goods"

"Review of Reviews" says:—
The lesson of "DAMAGED GOODS' is as serious as sincere, and as truly moral ash as ever been seen on the English Stage.

"Damaged Goods"

"The Times" says:—
"DAMAGED GOODS" is a powerful sermon, driving home the horror of the Evil. It uses the horror as a plea for openness, knowledge and forewarning.

"Damaged Goods"

London *"Daily News"* says:—
A universally enthusiastic reception is to be recorded of Brieux' "DAMAGED GOODS" on the part of a fashionable and crowded audience."

"Damaged Goods"
at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
ADULTS ONLY WILL BE ADMITTED.

The Serial Extraordinary!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
THIS WEEK

"THE LOST CITY"

(FIRST 3 EPISODES—6,000 FEET)
FILM HAS COST 50 LAKHS!!!
THE GREATEST ANIMAL-SERIAL OF CONTINUOUS THRILLS!
Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles all playing their part in a manner that will astound you!
Featuring the Fascinating

JUANITA HANSEN!

A Two-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "PARCEL POST HUSBAND" in the Programme.

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.
This Palatial Picture Mahal is now admittedly the most fashionable and the most repectable evening rendezvous of European, Parsee and Hindu families.
To-night 5; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES
These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.
MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law'
Featuring Alice Joyce

To-morrow Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys
Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

To-morrow Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"
Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

FIRST WEEK-HUGE RUSH!

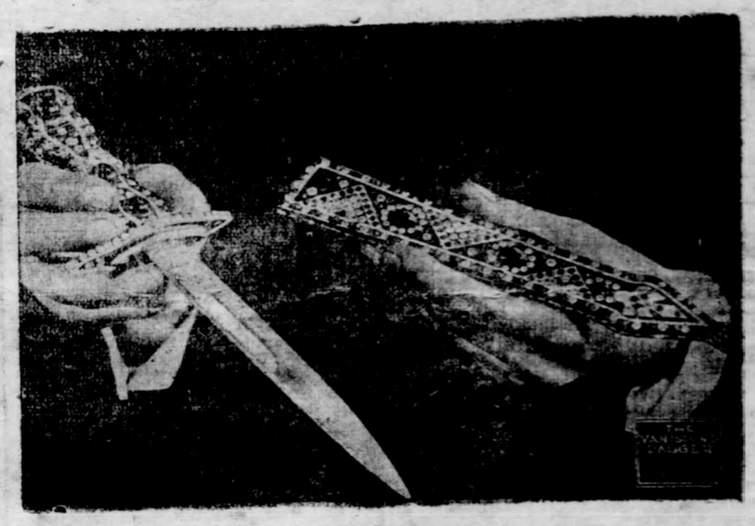
Of our astounding Land and Sea Serial, featuring the World-renowned

EDDIE POLO

The Giant Gentleman of the Screen in the World's Master Mystery Serial

"The Vanishing Dagger"

(Opening 3 Episodes—6,000 feet)



CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
The Programme includes another 2-Reel Fairy Drama

"SINBAD the SAILOR"

Times & Prices as usual

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
TO-NIGHT
Just for One Day—To-day!

DARBY & JOAN
BY
SIR HALL CAINE

An all-British production featuring the celebrated.

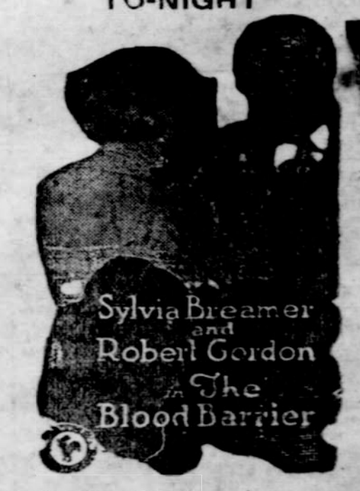
DERVENT HALL CAINE
AND
IVY CLOSE

A Comedy in the Programme.

SPECIAL TIMINGS:
5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
USUAL LOW RATES.
Box Rs. 2, Sofa Re. 1, First Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class Ans. 3.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL
The Premiere Picture Paiace of Bombay
Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT



A. J. STUART BLACKTON'S MASTERPIECE
In 6 Reels.
PATHE GAZETTE LATEST
YOU ARE PINCHED
Comic.
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinee on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays, at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Popular Prices
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Commg. next Sat. 8th Jan. 1921.

An adaptation from the Colossal Epic of the great Bharat nation "Mahabharat".

THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES.

"Nala & Damayanti"

"Nala & Damayanti"

The most outstanding achievement of ancient hindu literature produced on a Scale of Exceptional and gorgeousness and inconceivable Magnificence.

NEXT SATURDAY

Starts the Momentous and Sensational Film "DAMAGED GOODS" at the

West-End Cinema

AND

TO YOU—

On behalf of the Author, EUGENE BRIEUX, we wish to convey that the object of this Play is to uplift Humanity.

"DAMAGED GOODS"

Is An All-British production

It contains no scene to provoke scandel, or arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word

"DAMAGED GOODS"

May be witnessed by everyone—adults of course—unless we are to believe that Folly and Ignorance are the necessary conditions of Virtue.

Yours Faithfully,
K. D. and Brothers.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial Greetings for the New Year to their patronsl and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

New Churney Road,

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.

DARBY AND JOAN

From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Derwent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.

GIRL OF THE SEA

A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.

DARING HEARTS

A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM

Present TO-DAY and all week their another majestic production of superlative merit

RASPUTIN THE BLACK MONK

A true story of the Russian Revolution

Four Shows daily

at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Prize MATINEES on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 add 5-15 p.m.

COMING

A Gorgeous Hindustan Master picture

SHREE KRISHNA LILA

OR

Childhood of Shree kresha

Re 1 INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.

at 53, Mellows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-days prices
Dec.	9.00
Jan.	8.86
Feb.	9.00
Mar.	9.05
April	9.14
May	9.15
June	—
July	9.35
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9.42
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	9.22
Mar.	9.36
May	9.47
July	9.57

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan 1st.

		Not received.
Total in Sight	—	
Egyptian Visible Supply	—	
East Indian ,, ,,	—	
American ,, ,,	—	
Other ,, ,,	—	
Total Sales	12,000	
East Indian Sales	1,000	
East Indian Stock	87,000	
East Indian Forwarded	600	
East Indian Imports	17,000	
East Indian Speculation	400	
American Afloat	166,000	
East Indian Afloat	5,000	
Total Afloat	215,000	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3rd.

Futures at New York March	14.60
,, ,, ,, May	14.50
,, ,, ,, July	14.90

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 31st

Scnts 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	40 7/8
,, 2 months hence	41 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Little more offerings absence Buyers quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/1 Quiet.

Tone of Gold:—America took offerings.

Interest day to day loans	6
,, 7 day marke tloans	6 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	1/5 7/8
Consols 2½%	44 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	35 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54
Government Securities 3%	47 1/4
On London at Paris Francs	59.80

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£110
National Bank	£36

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 31st.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£67 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£72 3/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£82 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 31st

WHEAT.

Australian Sellers	106/6
Argentine Sellers	97

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Red Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£18 1/3

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£24

Tone of Linseed:—

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal Firm quiet	£19 3/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£21
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£101
Toria Rapeseed:—Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£21 1/3

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£71 7/8
Copper Brazers	£131
Yellow Metal	12 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Value	33
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Value	34/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Value	34/9

Tone:—Steady improvement.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	1 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	11 1/4

Tone:—Quieter after firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Jan. 4.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good Mg Broach at Rs. 303 and gradually advanced to Rs. 306½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. It then touched Rs. 309½ and finally closed at Rs. 307. At Colaba the Bazar opened at Rs. 306½ and closed at Rs. 312.

Our market for ready cotton opened yesterday with a quiet feeling and about 800 bales are reported to have changed hands.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPER OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Bombay Chronicle is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The independence of its Editorial columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

	Rs.		
Fully Good Broach	—	April-May	312
Fully Good Bengal	—	March	203
Fine Oomras	—	March	261 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4th.

	Rs.		
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	March	203
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	Apr-May	307
Fine M. G. Oomras	—	March	256

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 4th.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	233	218	203	—	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	233	218	203	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	237	225	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	302	287	265	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	277	262	240	—	"
M.G. Khandesh No. 6	—	210	198	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Jan. 1921.

Cotton	19,947 Bales
Wheat	9,505 Qrrs.
Linseed	572 "
Rape, etc.	136 "
Gingellyseed	2,050 "
Poppyseed	270 "
Groundnuts	5,362 "
Castorseed	1,480 "
Rice	51,648 "
Myrabollams	1,106 "
Cottonseed	7,677 "
Mowrasseed	1,041 "
Gram	3,211 "
Juwar	852 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajree	5,031 "
Coal	2,372 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Jan. 4.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28/1.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 99.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/5½.
D D on London, 1/5-9/16.
3 M/st D A, 1/6½.
D D on Paris, Francs 435.
3 M/st D A, Francs 470.
T T on Japan, Rs. 185.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 170.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.54.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 60.50.
London Silver Spot D, 41½.
London Silver Forward D, 41-7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 63.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 53.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 60.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 60.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 60.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed steady with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2450 xd, Bombay Cotton 1040 xd, Bombay Dyeing 2850, Century 1035, Central India 4110, Colaba Land 2420, Crescent 580 xd, Currimbhoy 1295, David 1730, Fazulbhoy 1965 xd, Finlay 1010, Indian Bleaching 180, Indore Malwa 725, Kasturchand 1650 xd, Kohinoor 3560 xd, New Great 852, Pearls 970, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 395, Simplex 755, Swan 1070, Swadeshi 4155.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 750, Bombay Burma 610, Bombay Burma N I 197/8 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 15/8, Bombay Tramway 665, Bombay Steam 307/8 xd, Bundi Cement 37/8, Indian Cement 315, Katni ord 220, Katni def 1100, New India Insurance 3 dis, Shivrajpur 34, Tata ord 131/4, Tata def 640, Tata Hydro 850 xd, Tata Oil 165, Tata Bank 27/8, Scindia Steam 14 dis.

COLOUR-MARKET

Jan. 4.

The expectation of the merchants for a very robust demand seems not to be realised as yet. The demand for the last couple of days is less than normal. The Directs maintain their rates without passing important business. Alizarine has pretty fair inquiry. Benza Purpurine and Delta Purpurine had little demand. Magenta Crystals is steady.

The quotations are:—
Congo Red (Nizam), Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Congo Red (Bolt), Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Congo Red (Haven), Rs. 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Am), Rs. 17 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 7 per lb.
Alizarine (Ger) 20 per cent, Rs. 350 to 375 per cwt.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 2-8 per lb.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

The twenty-eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of The Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press, Co., Limited was held on 31st December 1920 in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 312-14 Bora Bazar Street, Bombay under the Chairmanship of Mr. Moolji Shamji.

The following resolutions among other resolutions were passed unanimously:—

The Directors report, Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30-6-1920 were adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Agents was passed for giving up their commission Rs. 722-4-8 for the year ending 30-6-1920.

A Dividend at Rs. 6 per share of Rs. 100 each free of income-tax was declared.

A resolution was passed expressing deep sorrow for the sad deaths of two of the Directors Messrs. Gokuldas Premji Dokerda and Dayal Keerji.

The appointment of Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Premji as Director of the Company was confirmed. The retiring Director Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Premji was re-elected.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The profit of the Bank Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1920, including the sum of Rs. 1,04,000-0-0 brought forward amounts to Rs. 20,03,914. Provision for income and super tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 3,10,000 and the payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum made on June 30th 1920, absorbed a further sum of Rs. 7,00,000. The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 10,41,914.

The Directors propose to pay a final divide d for the half year ended 31st December 1920 at the rate of 14 per cent per annum on the paid-up Capital of Rs. 100 lacs (Free from Income Tax) which will amount to Rs. 7,00,000; to write down the Bank's holding of 40 lacs 6 per cent. Income Tax Free Loan, repayable 1949-55 to 50, and the entire holding of Government and other securities to their respective Market value, with the exception of the Government of India Terminable Loan 1920-23 which is retained at its par value; the amount required to effect these adjustments is Rs. 5,30,000.

To place Rs. 4 lakhs to the Bank's Reserve Fund increasing that Fund to Rs. 70 lakhs; and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,17,514 subject to a donation to the Provident Fund and a bonus to the staff. The audited Balance Sheet which will be published shortly will disclosed a strong and satisfactory financial position; the cash in hand and with Bankers amounting to Rs. 250 lakhs and the Bank's Investments in Treasury Bills and other Government securities to over Rs. 180 lakhs.

Shem-el-Nessim

Harmony of Fragrance

PULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

KOKO for HAIR

THE TOILET DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES

Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp, Feeds the Hair Follicles, Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.

CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL OR GREASE.

DELIGHTFULLY COOLING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING TO THE SCALP.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION BEHIND EVERY BOTTLE.

PRICES in England 1/3, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

BUY YOUR BOTTLE TO-DAY AND START A NEW LEASE OF HAIR COMFORT.

"KOKO" SHAMPOO POWDERS "WET" OR "DRY"

For Washing or Cleansing the Hair. Pleasant, Efficacious, and Harmless.

BUY THEM WHERE YOU BUY "KOKO"

THE FAVOURITE FIVE

Beloved of the Nations.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza Plague, Ague and all other Fevers, so well known throughout the East that it scarce needs further recommendation. Looked upon by the nation as a GOD-SEND in times of epedemic and the fever season.

HEALO SKIN OINTMENT

The household remedy of England in all troubles of the skin including Bad Legs, Boils, Eczema Eruptions, Wounds, skin Irritation Burns, Piles, Cuts, Rashes, Itch and Sore and Tender Feet. Thousand of Testimonials. Keep it in the home for remember "a stich in time saves nine."

LYNSOLA COUGH CURE

The popular Indian Cough and cold Cure; It touches the tickle, dissolves, the gathered phlegm, soothes all inflamatiod of the lungs heals the sore spots in the air passages and serves as an ideal tonic to the chest and lungs. Lynsola contains no opiates and can be given to infants.

LAOCOON PAIN-RUB

A boon to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, sciatica Lumbago, stiffness in joints, painful arms, Headache, Tic Douloureux and all painful affections generally. Laocoon Pain-Rub gives relief in a rub. Just rub it in and you rub the pain out.

ATLAS TONIC

The DOUBLE-ACTION TONIC so widely prescribed by the physician. Atlas Tonic not only rebuilds the shattered nerve and brain tissues but helps and promotes the weakened digestion. Invalueable in Digestive and Nervous Disorders, Malnutrition. Emaciation, Weakness, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis, Constipation ann Dyspepsia. Atlas Tonic makes you your younger self once again. Nothing like it for brain-workers and those who lead a sedantary life Rightly called "The Prop of Old Age."

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

We Sell has from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNE'S Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. D. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jumma Masjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

The Renowned Panacea of the Hind Pharmacopœia

MAKARADHWAJA

Prepared with the purest ingredients, including gold.

7 doses Re. 1, 30 doses Rs. 3, 1 tola Rs. 16

(*Packing and Postage Free.*)

The Pre-eminent Physician of India, MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S., writes:—

"I can assert that your preparations are made according to sastric principles and are pure."

"*Makaradhwaja*" *pamphlet sent free.*

Makaradhwaja Store.

256, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegrams: "SARNASIDUR," Calcutta.

(We do not prepare or sell any othe medicine. Our sole attention and care is concentrated in preparing the purest MAKARADHWAJA.)

BANDSTAND AT CHOWPATTY

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TO LEASE PLOT FOR 15 YEARS ONLY.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday.—Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when a letter from the present Municipal Commissioner, regarding a site for a New Pandstand on the Trust's Chowpatty plot, was discussed.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated that Mr. Monie (the late Municipal Commissioner) in a letter had made a mention of an offer of Rs. 25,000 received by the Municipality for the purpose of erecting a permanent bandstand on this plot. That offer was still open provided the Bandstand to be erected at Chowpatti would be permanent. The donor would not agree to give the donation if the Bandstand was liable to be removed from Chowpatti and re-erected on another site. The growing popularity of the Bandstand (improvised for the present) on this site could not be disputed, and there would be much public outcry if it were abolished. The only difficulty in the way of providing a permanent Bandstand on this site with the help of the donation offered was the comparatively short period—15 to 20 years—of the lease offered by the Trust for this plot. To get over this difficulty, he requested that the Board would reconsider the Resolution No. 140 of 8th April, 1919, and would see their way to grant to the Municipality a lease of at least 99 years for the purpose.

The Chairman of the Board remarked on the letter that the Estate Agent in reporting on the letter had said the "general opinion is that when, as will undoubtedly happen, part of the Chowpatti foreshore is reclaimed the Bandstand with a suitable garden will be placed on the reclamation, but in the meantime, the present site is most suitable." The Board had thereupon agreed to lease to the Municipal Corporation for 15 years at a nominal rent for the erection of a temporary structure. The Estate Agent then corresponded with the Municipality in regard to this, and the present letter from the Commissioner was the result. He asked that the 15 years lease, previously suggested by Mr. Monie, should be extended to 99 years as the offer of Rs. 25,000 made to the Municipality to build a Bandstand would not hold good if the Bandstand was not made permanent.

The plots were on Schedule C land and could only be leased for 99 years if permanent structures were erected; after that period they reverted to Government. If a temporary structure only was allowed for 15 years, which was the present arrangement, then at the end of 15 years the Trust would still be in a position to lease the land for a further period of 99 years. The plots were becoming valuable and the Estate Agent estimated the annual rent that would accrue from their sale at Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 per annum. The Chairman thought the Trust were extremely generous in offering these plots at a nominal rent for 15 years, and if the Municipality wished to alter the arrangement it was submitted that in all fairness they should bear some portion of the Trust's loss, as the Bandstand was for the amusement of all the inhabitants of Bombay, and not for the special benefit of the Trust's tenants.

It was suggested that if the Municipality desired to utilize these plots for a permanent Bandstand they might be given a 99 years' lease on payment of half the estimated annual rent.

The Board after some discussion decided to stick to their old resolution by which the plot had been leased to the Municipality for fifteen years.

RASHTRIYA SHALA OF BOMBAY

SPLENDID PROGRESS OF FIRST MONTH.

The Rashtriya Shala, Bombay, now meeting in Panchayat Wadi, completed its one month on the 31st December, 1920. It has now a staff composed of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. U. K. Oza, B.A., lately in Government Educational Department, Principal.
Mr. K. V. Dave, B.A., lately in Government Educational Department.
Mr. M. J. Parmar, B.A.
Mr. A. M. Hashmi, B.A. (Aligarh), and other able Non-Cooperators.

The school has 225 students on roll now and many fresh admissions have been made during the two days of this month. Gujrati and History are being specially attended to. The teaching of Hindi has already commenced. Weaving and Music will begin from the middle of this month. A very high percentage of free-studentships is also allowed. Several gentlemen have undertaken to distribute light repast to boys on Fridays and other specified days, and it is expected that all the days in the month will be filled up very soon.

It is expected that in response to the resolution of the Nagpur Congress, the school will soon be filled up to the utmost of its capacity. In order that it may be a model institution the following things are necessary:—

(1) A good library and reading room; (2) a picture-gallery; (3) up-to-date Indian types of the handlooms; (4) Indian musical instruments; (5) up-to-date sets of carpenters' and other tools.

Donations for general or specific purposes, either in money or books, or periodicals, or in other ways, are solicited, and may be sent to Mr. U. K. Oza, Principal, Rashtriya Shala, Panchayat Wadi, Panjrapole, Lane No. 2, Bombay, or to the Secretaries, Swadi Sabha, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 4.

S S Sikh, Smith, Sourabaya.
S S Yamata Maru, Sando, Berry Dock.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Gablonz, Quaranto, Trieste.
S S Bellerby, Parkinson, Dunkirk.
S S Ischia, Tonglongo, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nairobi for Coast Ports.
Steamer West Sequana for New York.
Steamer Yamata Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Sikh for Calcutta.
Steamer Pasha for Sourabaya.
Steamer Nemasha for New York.

S S Sikh:—The T M Co's steamer Sikh, 3288 tons, Captain J F Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Yamata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yamata Maru, 2763 tons, Captain K Sando, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry Dock, with ballast.

S S Gablonz:—The Lloyd Triestino Co's steamer Gablonz, 4441 tons, Captain G Quaranto, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bellerby:—The J F Co's steamer Bellerby, 1966 tons, Captain W A Parkinson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Ischia:—The M Italiana Co's steamer Ischia, 2480 tons, Captain T Tonglongo, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Tuesday, 4th Jan. 1921.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Achilles	Dunkirk	10/1	K King & Co
C	Oreland	Philadelpsia	N F	T M & Co
E	Tenshin Maru	Colombo	6/1	N Y Kaisha
G	Nour-El-Bahar	N F	N F	P Padanese & Co
H	Calicut	Karachi	6/1	R E Colin & Co
K	Nairobi	Cochin	6/1	R E Colin & Co
L	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Loyalty	N F	N F	N Morarji & Co
M	Kura	Abadan	N F	S W & Co
N	Colaba	Calcutta	6/1	M M & Co
O	Bajuns	N F	N F	P Foundry
P	Donia	Middlesbrough	7/1	Graham & Co
Q	Warina	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	Jamnagar	6/1		K N & Co
Inawadi	N F	N F		K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F		K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F		K N & Co
Sabermati	Mangalore	N F		K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Orna	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
2	Itilia	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Barjora	Basra	6/1	M M & Co
4	Purnea	Basra	10/1	M M & Co
5	Lahore	Japan	8/1	M M & Co
9	Yeddo	Calcutta	N F	Graham & Co
10	Clan Stuart	N F	N F	J F & Co
12	Ratendia	Karachi	6/1	J F & Co
15	Sultania	P Gulf	N F	H S Shushtary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Masholera	London	7/1	M M & Co
3	Main	Southamton	4/1	M M & Co
4	Mandala	Karachi	4/1	M M & Co
4	Elysia	Liverpool	17/1	Graham & Co
5	Soniedejk	Karaoni	6/1	E D Sassoon & Co
6/7	Brito Mart	N F	N F	Oddisi & Co
7	Canton	Rangoon	6/1	Graham & Co
8	Trafford Hall	Calcutta	7/1	Graham & Co
11	Benares	Gothenburg	10/1	Graham & Co
12	Duners	Shanghai	13/1	M M & Co
13	Caledonia	Marseilles	8/1	M M & Co
14	Kingmere	Liverpool	7/1	Graham & Co
15	E Woermann Sues	4/1		Graham & Co
17	P Ludwig	N F	16/1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Firoozi	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Jan. 4.

S S Mashobra for London:—1 bale lamb skin, 4 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Co; 48 cases 1571 lbs bristles, C N S Ginwalla and Co; 82 cwts linseed oil cakemeal, Kulkarni Lale and Co; 300 cwts nuxvomica, 200 cwts mgerseed, A Drust.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—629 bales hemp, Khimji Vishram; 200 cwts buffalo horn, Allmohmed and Co.

S S Mashobra for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Liverpool:—14 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 2000 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co; 1 bale cottons, Allen Bros and Co; 40 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co; 1 bale wool, K Rikhabdas; 14 bales wool, H N Mohmed and H Essa; 19 bales wool, W H Brady; 185 bales wool, D Kundanmal.

S S Kingsmere for Marseilles:—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—400 cwts linseed oil cake, 600 cwts groundnut oil cake, R P Wagle and Co; 600 cwts groundnut oil cake, Kulkarni Lale and Co.

S S Scheidijk for Antwerp:—1 pot ginger grass oil, 200 cwts mustard seed, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Scheidijk for Hamburg:—385 bales cottons, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cottons, N M K Kaisha.

S S Scheidijk for Rotterdam:—200 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—5 cwts cow casing, Grindlay and Co.

S S West Sequana for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, V Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S West Sequana for New York:—315 cwts gum kadhaya, S Khetsee and Co; 651 cwts gum kadhaya, Shamji Chopsee.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—30 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Navalia and Co.

S S Tenshin Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Jan. 4.

S S Kaledonia from Marseilles, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—400 bars silver bars, 10 boxes dollars, 1 box sovereigns, 130 cases vermouth, 10 cases wine, 26 cases champagne, 325 cases rubber goods.

S S Aungban from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—1131495 gallons kerosine oil, 1800 casks lubricating oil, 60 bundles candles, 400 bags paraffin wax, 250 bundles black tins.

S S Grelstone from Calcutta, Agents W and A Gresham and Co:—6425 tons coal.

S S Ataka Maru from Australia, Agents Black Nixon and Co:—1000 bundles sandal wood, 26421 pieces khari and garrat sleepers.

S S Colaba from Antwerp, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—49 cases cottons, 32 cases glassware, 5 cases aniline colour, 76 cases earthenware, 38 cases vermouth, 304 kegs red lead 187 cases 299 bales paper, 802 cases window glass, 1426 cases 107 crates 247 bags tiles, 1150 cases wire nails, 295 cases pencil pins, 110 cases cheese, 304 cases gin, 150 bags farina, 345 casks beer, 210 crates bottles, 879 bags dog's pikes.

S S Orna from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—28373 bags rice, 1666 pieces planks (teak), 79439 pieces 11204 bundles teak scantling, 3350 pieces teak square.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi and Rawalpindi, but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Ambala; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mainpuri. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Karachi where humidity is in slight excess. Day temperature is generally above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal at Jodhpur and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above the average at Dwarka and in north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in the south-west of the division; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is also above normal at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Skies are moderately clouded this morning over north-west India, but no rain is reported.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd January 1921.

The western disturbance is giving moderate cloud in north-west India. A few light falls of rain have occurred in south-east Madras, Cuddalore reporting half an inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 4th JAN. 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Diff. from Normal.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	67.1	50.4	57		2.25	-2.68
Do. (3rd)	76.3	60.1	67		0.01	-1.16
Jask ( )						
Do. ( )						
Muskat ( )	76.8	67.6	68		0	-1.04
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.8	47.2	52		0.02	-0.22
Rawalpindi	66.7	6	48		0.11	-1.33
Lahore	69	37	70		0	-0.5
Hissar	72	41	29		0.06	0
Ambala	74	44	28		0	-1.22
Delhi	68	47	25		0	-0.64
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	72.5	45.7	10		0	-0.46
Mainpuri	71.1	43	37		0	-0.67
Jhansi	74	34	37		0	-0.47
Cawnpore	71	45.9	16		0	-0.74
Allahabad	72	48	12		0	-0.67
SINDAND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	67	47	49		0	-0.39
Karachi	77	60	79		0.23	+0.01
Ajmer	73	40.4	60		0	-0.11
Jaipur	75	36	48		0	-0.40
Kotah		48	41		0	-0.26
Mount Abu	70.1	56.8	26		0	-0.37
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.9	48.1	76			-0.19
Dwarka	81.3		73			-0.16
Veraval	79		64			-0.24
Rajkot	87	42.4	20			-0.25
Bhavnagar Para	84	53.	25			-0.7
Surat			21			-0.28
Ahmedabad	87.6	50	28			-0.18
Deesa	88	50	28			-0.18
Neemuch	76	46	40			-0.39
Indore	80	48.1	34			-0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	74.7	41.9	21			-0.98
Sangor	77	44	28			-1.06
Hosangabad	77.2	48.6	26			-1.06
Khandwa	80	50	43			-0.88
Akola	80	51.4	27			-1.2
Amraoti	87	51.2	21			-1.20
Nagpur	84.6	50.4	28			-1.20
Chanda	86	54	44			-1.06
Raipur	89.5	54.1	49			-1.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	81	12			-0.54
Ratnagiri	84	71	25			-0.56
Marmugoa	84.4	81	93		0.18	-1.00
Karwar	88		15			-2.61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.1	49.1	28			-1.20
Ahmednagar	89	54	26			-1.16
Poona	89	55	10			-1.13
Sholapur	90	60	35		0.02	-1.11
Bijapur	88	55	25			-1.11
Belgaum	88	58	26		0.07	-1.76
Aurangabad	88	55	28			-0.98
Hiusambad (Indor)	84	56	21			-0.77
Hyderabad	86	60	26			-0.96
MALABAR AND OUTSIDE—						
Mangalore	88	72	75		4.84	+1.5
Calicut	87	71	64		7.02	+1.40
Cochin	89	75	78		1.20	-2.8
Colombo	83	74	95	0.59	20.74	+2.93
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84	68	26		0.02	-5.44
Bellary	90	67	27		0.01	-1.70
Cuddapah	91	67	36			+1.01
Madras	87	74	26		20.51	-0.8
Bangalore	85	62	18		2.72	-2.22
Coimtore	89	61	19		7.10	-0.23
Trichanopoly	89	68	3		10.59	+1.6
Negapatam	88	76	63		5.10	+30.00

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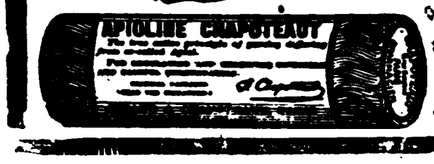

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SECOND TEST MATCH.

ANOTHER M. C. C. DEFEAT.

PENALTY OF MISSED CATCHES.

Australians ..	.. ..	**499.**
M. C. C. (First Innings)	..	**251.**
„ „ „ (Second Innings)	..	**157.**

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 3.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 4.

There was an attendance of 36000, when Hobbs 53 and Hendren 29 resumed batting this morning for the M.C.C., to the bowling of Collins and Kelleway. The wicket was sticky at the outset, but subsequently improved. Runs came steadily and before long a double chage was effected, Armstrong and Gregory replacing Collins and Kelleway. The batsmen were taking no chances and the Australians lacked sticky wicket bowlers. Hobbs reached his century after being at the wicket 180 minutes and Hendren his fifty after 113 minutes. When 54 Hendren was missed at cover by Pellew off Armstrong. Hendren continued to play cautiously until he was caught at mid-on by Taylor off Gregory. His 67 had occupied 143 minutes and included three fours. (174-3-67).

A brilliant catch by Collins at mid-off disposed of Russell before he had opened his account. Lunch was taken with the score 190 for four wickets Hobbs being 110 and Woolley one.

A RUN-A MINUTE.

On the resumption Ryder and Gregory shared the attack and with eleven runs added Woolley played on a ball from Gregory (201-5-5). The two hundred had occupied the same number of minutes. At length Hobbs who had given a brilliant display mishit a ball from Gregory and was caught at cover by Ryder. (208-6-122). The Surrey crack had batted 210 minutes and his innings included ten boundaries. He was accorded a great ovation. He gave only one chance—a hard one to Collins at mid-off off Gregory when 110.

FIRST INNINGS CLOSE FOR 251.

Parkin gave little trouble being caught in the slips by Mailey off Gregory with only five runs added. At this juncture Gregory had taken six wickets for 47 runs. Douglas was obviously in difficulties with Armstrong, whom he vainly endeavoured to turn to leg. Eventually he was out leg before to Gregory for 15 (232-8-15). Strudwick and Howell made a plucky stand adding nineteen runs to the total and the innings then closed for 251, Hearne being absent through illness.

Gregory took seven wickets for 69, Armstrong two for 50, Kelleway nought for 54, Ryder nought for 31, Park nought for 9 and Collins nought for 37. The innings lasted 266 minutes.

M. C. C. FOLLOWS-ON.

Two hundred and 48 runs behind, the M. C. C. followed on, Hobbs and Rhodes facing the bowling of Kelleway and Gregory. The batsmen were watchful and at 26 Armstrong relieved Gregory. Hobbs was out to a beautiful delivery from Kelleway which completely beat him and found his middle stump. (36—1—20). Makepeace and Rhodes had been associated for half an hour, when a marvellous catch by Gregory in the slips off Armstrong disposed of Makepeace. (53—2—4). Hendren was caught and bowled by Collins, one run later.

BOWLERS GET UPPER HAND.

The bowlers had completely got the upper hand and they were ably supported by the magnificent fielding. With but four runs added Rhodes was caught at cover by Collins off Armstrong having compiled 28 runs in 83 minutes. (58-4-28) Then a brilliant juggling actch by Armstrong off Collins saw Russel retire. (170—5—5). At this point Collins had taken two wickets for eleven, Woolley was missed when ten and Douglas gave a hard chance of being caught and bowled. Stumps were drawn with the score 76 for 5 wickets.

Up to the present Kellaway has secured one wicket for 25, Gregory nought for 14, Armstrong two for 15, Collins two for 11; Ryder nought for 5 and Pellew nought for 3.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 4.

Weather was glorious when Woolley and Douglas resumed batting for the M. C. C. to-day, before a small attendance. Runs came slowly and the play had lasted forty minutes before Douglas was bowled by Gregory. (104—6—93). Strudwick and Woolley made a determined stand. Strudwick was missed when fifteen, but after adding nine runs to his score was bowled by Armstrong (141—7—28). Then Woolley was out to a good ball from Ryder, having batted in masterful fashion for 133 miuntes. Leg play and driving were special features of his display. (151—8—50). The remainder of the side gave little trouble and at 157 all were out and Australia had won the Second Test Match by an innings and 91 runs.

The M. C. C. second innings lasted 202 minutes.—Kelloway took one wicket for 25, Gregory one for 32, Armstrong 4 for 26, Collins 2i for 47, Ryder one for 17, and Pellow nought for 8

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS 499

M. C. C.
(First Innings.)

Rhodes b Gregory	7
Hobbs c Ryder b Gregory	122
Makepeace lbw b Armstrong	4
Hendren c Taylor b Gregory	67
Russel c Collins b Gregory	0
Woolley b Gregory	5
Parkin c Mailey b Gregory	4
Douglas lbw b Gregory	15
Strudwick not out	21
Howel st Oldfield b Armstrong	5
Hearne, absent through ilness.	
Extras	1
Total	251

M. C. C.
(Second Innings.)

Hobbs, b Kelleway	20
Rhodes, c Collins b Armstrong	28
Makepeace, c Gregory, b Armstrong	4
Hendren, c and b Collins	1
Russell, c Armstrong, b Collins	5
Wolley, b Ryder	50
Douglas, b Greory	9
Strudwick, b Armstrong	24
Parkin, c Taylor, b Armstrong	9
Howell, not out	0
Hearne absent through illness.	
Extras	7
Total	157

Interviewed after the game, Douglas said that England's batting on yesterday's wicket was the wonderful performance. Any luck, there was, did not come England's way. Had catches offered them been held the tale might have been different. Douglas thinks that the run of bad luck is now exhausted and he is hopeful of better things.

The Australian team in going to England will play at Colombo.

MADRAS RACES.

HANDICAPS.

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The following are handicaps for horses fo the second day's Madras races to-morrow:

THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKES. Distance 1 mile.

Archer 10-0, Royal Jewel 9-6, Cerago 9-6 Buckbean 9-6, Maiden Palm 9-2, Matchlock 9-0, Fugle Lady 8-10, Ben Gill 8-8, Wee Dote 8-7, Helencourt 8-4, Orme D Or 8-3, Armistice 8-1, Newhall 8-0, Lampedo 8-0, Two Gates 7-13, Engaged 7-10, Kink Melton 7-7, Japonette 7-3 Lady Diana 7-0,

THE I.M.S. CUP. Distance 5 furlongs.

Munderah 10-7, Kagari 9-3, Ihone 8-11, The Shrew 8-11, Berinthia 8-10, Way of an Eagle 8-9, Caremar 8-6, Bobelang 8-5, Little Spec 8-0, Max 8-0, Friendship 7-7, St. Twist 7-0, Cultivator 7-0, Corrundum 7-0, Feast Day 7-0.

THE RENOWN PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Anaiza 11-0, Salsette 9-8, Nawabzada 8-2, Kusra 9-1, Lucky Star 9-0, Colonial 8-13, Orphan 8-12, Peshwa 8-11, Look Out 8-10, Reuter 8-10, Radmore 8-8, Nimble 8-5, Moonlight 7-0,

THE WELCOME PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Maiden Palm 10-0, Hameedia 8-7, Curzon 8-3, Ma Bagh 8-2, Cobble 8-2, Cuidon 8-0, Better Luck 7-0, Corrundcm 7-0, Conductor 7-0.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

King Melton 9-7, Ihone 8-0, Bally Morad 8-0, Sebell de Langton 8-13; Daffam 8-12, Good Day 8-12, Vlamertinghe 8-12, Way of an Eagle 8-12, Lord Robert 8-0, St. Pol. 7-12, Ma Bagh 7-5, Googlie 7-0.

SCRATCHINGS.

The following horses are scratched from the above handicaps:—

PRINCE OF WALES STAKKES:—Cerago Buckbean, Maiden Palm, Wee Dote, New Hall and Japonette.

I. M. S. CUP.—Way of an Eagle, and Corrundum.

RENOWN PLATE.—Nawabzada, Kusra, Radmore, Nimble and Moonlight.

WELCOME PLATE.—Curzon, Ma Bags and Corrundum.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Ilione, Daffam and Way of an Eagle.

The following are horses left in for Lady Wellingdon Plate. Distance 1 mile

Anaiza 10-3, Taj 9-4, Naseebdar 9-3, Nawabzada 9-2, Nimble 9-3, Scotch Pine 9-3, Cymbelene 8-12, Bowery 8-12, Sheik 8-13, Mitigation 8-13; Merchant 8-9, Salim 8-9, Viceroy 8-9, Marauder 8-5, Little Grey 7-5.

"WOULD-BE UNIVERSITY FELLOWS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With respect to the suggestion made by Mr. G. P. Patwardhan of Sholapur about the use of the vernaculars as the media of instructions and examinations up to the School-Leaving stage you will kindly permit me to express my opinion through "The Chronicle" that if re-elected it is my intention to move a resolution in the Senate to that effect. But it is probable the Committee of the Senate which is considering the introduction of several reforms in the light of the Sadler recommendations may accept this suggestion, in which event no such resolution would be necessary. I would go further and move that the vernaculars should be the optional media up to the Inter Arts examination, in case that examination is taken out of the University course (a proposal I am not yet prepared to accept), and is made the final stage of the secondary or the higher secondary education.

It is unnecessary to go into the various other reforms, as the question regarding the alteration of the constitution and the curriculum of the University is under consideration, but I am quite prepared, if returned again by the electorate of the registered graduates, to represent their views and move such resolutions as appeal to me and the majority of the electorate.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. JOSHI.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

A Barakur (Bengal) correspondent wires: The workmen of the Kumardhubi Engineering and Pottery Works have struck work as a protest against the discharge of one Sirdar for, according to them, no offence at all. (A. P.)

Lady Grant and the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff attended the Bachelors' Fancy Dress Ball at the Peshawar Club on December 31st.

Lord Rawlinson inspected the Mohmand Militia at Shabkadr on the afternoon of January 1st and has proceeded up the Khyber on January 3rd.

PRINCIPAL PARANJPYE.

HIS MESSAGE TO HIS PUPILS.

From Our Correspondent.

POONA, Dec. 3.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Education Minister of Bombay, who took charge of his office to-day, has sent a printed message to the pupils of the Ferguson College, with which he was connected for over 20 years. The date of the reopening of the college after Christmas vacation and the taking of charge having coincided, the pupils, I am told, could not arrange for a farewell meeting; but I am assured they will take the earliest opportunity to express their appreciation and grat itude to one who, whatever may be his political views, did all he could for the best of his students and of the College, during a long period of 19 years, for which he was Principal. It is glad to note that Mr. Paranjpye, though a Moderate or a "Liberal" in the latest phraseology!—appreciates the difficulty of getting on with a Government of the present obdurate temparament. He say, in concluding his message: "Nothing but a strong feeling that I shall be best serving the interests of my country and even of my students by taking up this new duty would have impelled me to leave the College. If ever I find that my expectations were wrong I shall come back to my dear College without the least hesitation."

THE MESSAGE.

To My Pupils,—While delivering the charge of my Principalship which I have had the honour of holding for the last nineteen years I wish to take the liberty of addressing in my personal capacity a few words to my students. My parting with them is for the present only for the limited period of three years. But as, when I return, most of the present students shall have gone, I wish to bid them a hearty farewell. This long period of nineteen years will be always regarded by me as the happiest period of my life and I shall greatly miss the crowd of young enthusiastic faces that has so long been my constant company. I need hardly tell my pupils that I shall always be glad to hear of their success and shall always be prepared to render them every help that I legitimately can. I have been connected with the Fergusson College since January 1892 when I joined the College in the Previous Class and I shall look on my connection with the College as the greatest fact in my life in whatever other spheres I may be called upon to work in future.

I trust that my relations with my students have been always of the most cordial nature, and even if occasionally I have been compelled to do things which they may not have liked I hope that they will take my word for it that I have done so from no other motive than their good. They will see in their later life that administration in all spheres has to be carried on in a spirit of compromise on matters of detail coupled with firmness on matters of principle, I hope that, after they leave the college they will forget any bitterness of the moment and be proud that they have been *alumni* of an institution which stands for an ideal and has been built up by the devoted labours of their own countrymen.

I shall venture to take advantage of this last, for the time being, occasion to repeat the advice which I have been giving them so often. Do your best to fit yourselves for the larger life opening before our country and yourselves. The country needs a very large number of men who have enthusiasm certainly but who combine with its knowledge, capacity to do work, honesty in the fullest sense of the term, consistency in word and deed, and willingness to sacrifice. In your student-days you can acquire many of these qualities. Read widely and on all sides of a question; take interest in all the small or the great institutions which concern the communal life of the student-world; be ready to work rather than to talk; cherish a spirit of reverence though it should discriminate between its objects; learn the subjects that you are taught in the College not only for the low and mechanical purpose of passing examinations but that they will make you better men. This advice comes from one who has been your friend all his life and not from one who is leaving you to take up the office of the minister of education. Nothing but a strong feeling that I shall be best serving the interests of my country and even of my students by taking up this new duty would have impelled me to leave the College. If ever I find that my expectations were wrong I shall come back to my dear college without the least hesitation.

I shall only add "May all good fortune attend you."

R. P. PARANJPYE.

Fergusson College,
Poona, 1st Jan. 1921.

RAILWAY POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3

It is understood that a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Thompson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, will shortly assemble in Delhi to report on the administration of railway police in India. Mr. L. French will act as Chief Secretary to Local Government.

STORY OF A DISHONOURED CHEQUE

COMPLAINT OF A MILITARY STORES.

The manager of the Military Stores at Waterloo Mansions, Bombay, has reported to the Police that a European named R. E. Gardner called at his shop and made purchases of the value of Rs. 1,596 and gave him a cheque for the amount on Cox and Company, which was dishonoured on presentation.

TO ORTHODOX HINDUS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

High Caste Sirs,—You who would like to see India attain the Swadajya through the peaceful non-violent non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi, you who talk so learnedly on the blessings of independence, you who bemoan the miserable condition of the country, do you know how absurd you look when you talk of Swarajya, and the emancipation of the higher classes (Varans) of the Hindus and the continued enslavement of the depressed classes (Sudras) in the same breath. You applaud Gandhiji for his propaganda of non-co-operation but condemn him for mixing freely with the *sudras* and the members of the depressed class whom you hold untouchable according to your superstitious beliefs and customs of centuries. You want independence for yourselves but wish the *sudras* to remain your slaves till doomsday. You with your wild talk and fanaticism of touchability and untouchability (sparsha sparsha) go to a length which makes a man wonder whether you are aware how fast the world is moving. You have found in the local Gujrati weekly and other vernacular papers congenial space to air your views in open letters to Mahatma Gandhi about the undesirability of the admission of *Antajya* (depressed) and *sudru* pupils and when Gandhiji quotes the *Gita*, you reply him with the *Manusmritti*, and are vain enough to think that you have scored against him. You who like to keep the fetters of the caste-system on the feet of the Hindu Society and thus continue the moral degradation of hundred milliion human beings, whose very touch or contact you dislike, want to silence Gandhiji by quoting *sholokas* of the *Manusmritti*. Are you prepared to observe every injunction of manu? Why do you allow young women to remain as widows shorn of their locks and as something unclean and unlucky? An impartial reformer sees with pain and regret that whenever your superiority and privileges are in jeopardy you quote Manu, the *Vedas* and *Parashara*, but when it is the righting of a wrong you take shelter under the cloak of custom and traditions. Is not this hypocrisy? You believe in caste from birth. Do you follow the callings, of the castes enunciated by Manu? How many of you Brahmins leaving aside your traditional calling of teaching and mendicancy are amassing wealth as traders pleaders and farmers? How many of you *Khsntriyas* laying down your arms, are cloth merchants, grain merchants and dyers? How many of you *Vaishias* forsaking agriculture cow-herding and trade, have become schoolmasters and editors and thus have usurped the functions of the Brahmins? But all of you want to keep the poor despised Sudra in his proper place as your slave and humble drudge. Is not this egotistical and oppressive? Do you know who is taking advantage of your narrow views. The Christian missionary. He has converted nearly 5 millions of your humble brothers and sisters to Christianity, and if you continue adamant as you are at present, in a few years' time you will find no Sudras to serve and slave for you, but a mighty host of Johns and Peters ready to defy you and if need be to make you their slaves. So please leave off your hypocritical quotations and be more tolerant and sympathetic towards your less-favoured brothers if you wish to see India united and prosperous.—Yours, to Command,

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

28, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay,
January 4.

RISE IN PRICE OF PETROL.

In view of the public interest which is likely to be aroused by the advance in Petrol prices from the 1st January, the following short account will be instructive:—

Before the present increase took place, the price of the standard grade of Motor Spirit in India was Rs. 1-6 per gallon, the same as it was before the war (Re. 1), with the addition of the 6 annas excise duty imposed by Government during the war. In fact, as the selling companies have to pay excise at the source, and consequently incur it on what is lost by leakage—a very material amount—as well as upon what is sold, the nett rupee return on Motor Spirit to the companies before the present increase took place was actually less than it was in 1914. The reduction of prices to this pre-war level in February last would have been quite impossible, had not the great increase in costs of production since 1914 been temporarily set off by the substantial rise in the rupee-sterling exchange. The relapse of this exchange to the neighbourhood of the pre-war level, has rendered it impossible any longer to offset increased costs by exchange profits, and the present rise in market price is the direct result of the position thus arrived at.

That the new level of rates is not unreasonable, will be evident from the following comparison of standard Motor Spirit prices ex-garage.—Calcutta, Madras, Karachi (No, 2 Spirit) Rs. 1-12 per imp. gallon New York . . . "Gasolene" dol. 0.33 per American gallon. The New York price of "Gasolene" (a spirit materially inferior to Motor Spirit "No. 2" as marketed in India) is now equal to Rs. 1-9.8 per Imperial gallon or after adding Indian Excise (including excise on leakage) the equivalent of, say, Rs. 2 per Imperial gallon.

The price of petrol in Bombay has meantime still to be kept higher than in other port cities of India in order to defray part cost of railing supplies to that Port across India. But it is hoped that before the 30th June, 1921, the completion of bulk storage to allow of the direct import of supplies by sea to Bombay (long delayed by war conditions and other circumstances outside the control of the selling companies) will enable prices in Bombay to be reduced approximately to the level of that obtaining in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi, and will ensure the continuity of adequate supplies to the city and province of Bombay.

The reduction in petrol prices in the United Kingdom at the commencement of this year is, of course, due to the removal of the duty, which is replaced by the revised taxation on motor vehicles.

DELHI FUNERAL CASE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST PIONEER'S COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 3.

The funeral boycott case was resumed after the Christmas holidays, to-day in the District Jail. Mr. Rauf Ali, counsel for Abdulla, submitted a copy of the "Pioneer", dated the 8th December, drawing the attention of the Court to a leaderette also saying that the case was registered on the 6th and on the 8th. The "Pioneer", which was considered a semi-official organ, exhorted the Government (which was a prominent party in the case) to punish his client, who had already been implicated, as the enquiry by the police had been set afoot on the 6th. Thereby, the editor, printer and publisher had transgressed the law of contempt of Court for which they should be prosecuted. The Court replied that the case was not before them at the time of publication and, therefore, no contempt was shown. The counsel remarked that in the recent Champaran affair, in Bihar, the local Government refused to express any opinion, as the case was under police investigation, and that his client was materially prejudiced by the "Pioneer's" remarks.

The case was originally started under Section 297, I. P. C., but later on, the Chalan Section 143 was added, apparently taking the view of the semi-official organ which suggested that the persons implicated should be punished for intimidation. The counsel for the Crown remarked that the article, as it stood, did not mean contempt of Court. He did not hold any brief for the "Pioneer", but was ready to argue the point. The Court decided to hear the objection later on.

MR. A. MAJID CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Abdul Majid, Superintendent of Post Offices, son of Abdul Ahad, deceased, was then recalled and examined at length. He said that the accused Abdulla did not prevent any one from saying prayers, nor asked anybody to desist from it. The witness told the Chief Commissioner on the 3rd that he wanted Government help for burying the dead body of his father, and that he had no intention of prosecuting anybody for stopping the funeral procession. As far as he remembered, his father had always been against Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat movement, as now conducted. He did not know that his father ever prevented Hajis from performing Haj, as alleged in the local newspaper "Fateh" of the 5th December.

Mr. Zikrul-Rahman, one of the pleaders for the defence, wanted to ask the witness several questions about the elementary principles of Mahomedan religion, which the Court disallowed on the ground that these questions about religious principles were not disputed. The pleader, after consulting his client, refused to put any more questions.

With the examination of two more witnesses the Court rose for the day.

R. SASSOON MILL TROUBLE.

MEN REJOIN ON FRIENDS' ADVICE.

The workmen of the Rachael Sassoon Mill, who struck work on Sunday last, resumed work yesterday. It appears that the men were on Monday evening advised by several of their friends and sympathisers to return to work forthwith and then to take legal steps against the manager for his high-handed action and against those officers who had passed uncalled-for and remarks about the jobbers. The advice seemed to have appealed to the men who readily translated it into action.

TRAMWAY WORKSHOP LOCK-OUT.

The lock-out at the Tramway Company's workshop at King's Way still continues. Some of the men returned to the works yesterday also, but after waiting for some time dispersed as on the previous day—the gate not being opened.

POSTAL DEADLOCK.

The postal and telegraph irregularities are still going on without the slightest check. Out of the twenty-two hundred postal and telegraph strikers about eighteen hundred of them have up to now taken up new employments and it is understood that Mr. Ginwalla is making arrangements to start a new concern, where the rest of them will be employed.

As another instance of the "smooth" and "satisfactory" working of the postal arrangements, may be cited the complaint of Mr. F. R. Bastawala who writes from Hyderabad, Deccan, thus:—

"Be pleased to give space in your widely read paper and notify how smoothly the Bombay Postal Department is working. The original letter with cover is enclosed to be kept with you as a proof. The letter dated 29th November, did not reach me till 24th December, while I was in Bombay. After being redirected it was delivered to me in Hyderabad (Deccan) on 27th December, i.e., after a month. Fancy it is an urgent letter from a bank in Bombay who wanted me to see them personally. In case I may have to return to Bombay, from whose pocket my expenditure should come out. Although the number of the house, name of the road and locality is written clearly, yet the Postal authority has remarked 'Incomplete address and not known.' Isn't it a lame excuse?"

So those who think their letters are missing might cheer up on reading this! Why, they can any day expect their missing letters as on the case above cited. Nothing is impossible in this "smooth" working department!

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Nagpur for Allahabad on the 4th January.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury, accompanied by Mrs. Sarala Devi, left for Amrsoti.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Deferred traffic is now accepted for Persia and Mesopotamia.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Local Agents of the P. and O. Company intimate that the next Homeward English Mail steamer Caledonia sailing on Saturday the 8th instant will proceed as far as Marseilles only. Parcels for countries beyond France will not therefore be forwarded by that steamer.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. Gulamnusen V. Patel the total attendance in the month of December was 3385 out of which 910 were males 1,301 were females and 1,675 were children.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., has issued the following report:

"Subject to Audit the net profit of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., for the period ending 31st December is Rs. 1,86,605. The Bank commenced business only ten months ago and the Balance Sheet which will be issued shortly will show a very strong and satisfactory position. The working Capital of the Bank exceeds Rs. 1,15,00,000.

THE ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth general meeting of the Architectural Students' Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, (near Crawford Market) to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Prof. Robert W. Cable when Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A. will open the discussion on "Is a good English training or an Indian Training the better for Indian Architectural Students." At the same time Assessor Mr. S. Woods Hill F.R.I.B.A. will declare the award of Competition No. 3 for the design of a small upcountry branch of a Bombay Bank.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WATCHMAN.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Jamraj Ahmed Alikhan, a Pathan, aged about 25 years, a watchman in the employ of the Improvement Trust at the De Lisle Road, his head was found to have been battered and the body was covered with a blood stained shut. The Police are of the opinion that it is a case of murder, apparently. The deceased was a native of Godiya in the Peshwar District, where he was alleged to have murdered his uncle and his cousin about a year ago. He came down to Bombay some eight months ago but his identity was not known to any one. He was seen alive on Sunday last.

The Police Surgeon found many wounds on the body; a wound had penetrated to the skull; the middle part of the skull was fractured into fragments. Death was due to multiple compound fractures of the skull caused by a heavy sharp-edged weapon.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

CANARA HIGH SCHOOL DAY CELEBRATION

The Annual Celebration of the School Day Celebration of the Canara High School, Mazagaon, for the year 1920 came off on the 24th, 25th and the 26th of December. On the 24th morning the Industrial Exhibition and the Lucky Bag were opened. In the afternoon the final heats of the sports of the present students of the School took place. The 25th evening saw the Distribution of Prizes for the Lower Secondary Department by Mrs. Shreeta. After the Distribution of Prizes the President made a speech in English to an audience of ladies. After her speech, a vote of thanks to the chair was given and the drama "Tukaram" composed by Mr. M. N. Kamath, a teacher and an Old Boy of the School was enacted by the students. The Drama ended with the National Anthem and the assembly then dispersed.

On the 26th after the refreshments were over, the prizes for sports were given by Mr. K. U. Shama Rao. After the Distribution of the Sports' Prizes the Old Boys' Business meeting was held under the presidency of the Headmaster of the School.

In the evening, after the reading of the report the prizes for the High School Department were distributed by V. P. Rao, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Tellicherry. The President's speech was then delivered and in it the President hoped that the School would soon become a college.

THE BHURATPORE PRESS CO., LTD.

The Twenty Ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Co., Limited, was held on Friday 31st December 1920 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 312-14, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Narandas Lalji. The Directors in the course of their report for the year ending 30-6-1920 stated that after providing for the Depreciation of Machinery and Building for Rs. 3,742-4-2 and after reserving Rs. 2,500 for Bad Debt, a net profit of Rs. 19,761-10-10 has been made during the year. To the balance of Rs. 2,354.13-9 brought over from the last year's account being added the amount available for disposal is Rs. 21,679-8-7 which the Directors recommend to dispose of as under

To pay Dividend free of Income Tax for the year ending 30-6-1920 at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum viz. Rs. 15/ per share of Rs. 100 each; to place to Reserve Fund Rs. 3,993-7-11; to pay Bonus to the Company's Staff Rs. 900 and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 5,534-0-8. The above said recommendation were passed as resolutions in the meeting.

A resolution was passed expressing deep sorrow for the sad deaths of two of the Directors Messrs. Gokuldas Premji Ookerda and Dayal Heerji. The appointments of Messrs. Narandas Lalji and Gordhandas Gokuldas Premji as Directors of this Company were confirmed. The retiring Directors Messrs. Runchhordas Gangji Laxmidas and Narandas Lalji were re-elected. The retiring Auditor Mr. S. A. Sarangdher was appointed auditor for the year ending 30th June 1921.

The meeting terminated with a vote of

AN ARYA CONDOLENCE MEETING.

At a meeting held in the Arya Samaj Mandra Mainpuri (U.P.) on the 22nd instant the local Arya public expressed their deep sorrow on the demise of their countryman K. Lal Singh and unanimously resolved to send a message of Condolence by wire to K. Moti Singh son of the deceased. All the Arya Samajic institution in Mainpuri were closed on that date as a sign of their sorrow at the rewise of the working son of the community. He was a self-made man. Visitudes of fortune at an early age led him to leave Mainpuri and come to Bombay. In Bombay by his own industry and efforts as a businessman he amassed a considerable property. He was a very charitable man and did many an acts of charity for the good of his community and native place.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE
The Real Danger	8
The only Solution	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
Reuter's Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	9 & 10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
Bandstand at Chowpaty	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
India's Claim to Self-Determination.	9
"Mr. Chintamani's Speech"	11
CORRESPONDENCE	11
COMMERCIAL	5
SPORTING NEWS	7
WEATHER	6
SHIPPING	6

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 5, 1921.

THE REAL DANGER.

While the misunderstanding, on the part of the British Press, of the situation in India as revealed in the proceedings and decision of the great national organisation, which has just ended its session at Nagpur, may be excused as being due to ignorance, what can we say of the myopic folly of those blind monitors of the Anglo-Indian press who will not see the facts as they are staring the world in the face? To take a typical comment on the Congress, we find the "Pioneer" inditing these amazing words: "The Congress has long since ceased to be national in any true sense of the term, and no one but a blind partisan will venture to assert that the change in the Congress creed represents the real feeling even of that comparatively small section of the Indian people which has awakened to political consciousness. It represents the views of a handful of Extremist agitators who have continued, by ceaseless vociferation and a campaign of unscrupulous calumny against British officials, to collect a following among the more ignorant and fanatical of the populace." Apart from the mutually contradictory nature of the statements contained in these two sentences, it is evident that the main purpose of the "Pioneer" is to persist in the old familiar cry that not only is the Congress not "National" but its decision represents the views of only a small section of the "politically-minded" class. That this delusion is deliberately nourished is, of course, quite clear. Intrinsically, it does not matter what the "Pioneer" thinks or says. Its opinions have no value so far as the Indian people are concerned. But there are one or two aspects of this blind folly which it is necessary to emphasise. In the first place, having regard to the fact that the "Pioneer" represents the views of the bureaucracy, the attitude it has chosen to adopt in reference to the Congress and its momentous decision is a clear indication of the pride of power, the racial arrogance and the mental sloth which still characterise the bulk of the members of the bureaucracy who have forgotten nothing and learnt nothing. So far as the Indian people are concerned—and they have long shed what illusion they cherished in this respect—this will act merely as a stimulus to their determination to take their destiny in their own hands. Let us, therefore, assure the "Pioneer" and those whose views it voices that this pose will not deceive or affect the Indian nation. They are only deceiving themselves and heading for a rude awakening.

But we think it our duty to strike a note of warning to which they will be wise to hearken betimes. If they continue to be false to India, they will do no wrong to her who now expects nothing from other hands—for hers only will be the hands that will bring to her sons and daughters freedom to live their own lives. But by persisting in their dishonesty begotten of pride of power—which by the way will go before the fall as surely as night follows day—they will be wronging themselves and, what is more, wronging the great British people whose "representatives" in India they pretend to be. For let there be no mistake about the significance of the great undertaking to which the nation, through the Indian National Congress, has pledged its honour and its tremendous resources. India is determined to win her freedom now and immediately. She is equally determined to see that, in the interests of humanity, so long as she can help it and so long as it is consistent with her self-respect, the connection with Britain should not be severed. It is this determination of hers that has impelled her to eschew methods of violence which, though they may be successful in the securing of national freedom, will also inevitably engender feelings of mutual hatred between the two peoples—with the net result that the latter will be kept apart from each other, and the estrangement will thus mar the prospect of the establishment of that British Commonwealth of free and self-respecting non-white as well as white peoples on the basis of which alone can an enduring edifice of a League of Free Nations be built—and the world made safe for democracy. Those, therefore, who are the true friends of Britain as well as humanity have the path of duty clearly marked out for them. It is to bring home to Britain the truth about the present situation in India courageously and fully. Any evasion of this imperative task, howsoever it may be prompted by the desire of retaining present but fast-disappearing advantages, will be doing an irretrievable wrong not to India but to Britain. And what is the truth about India? We cannot better express it than in these parting words of the President of the Indian National Congress: "National passion has been aroused, and Mr. Gandhi has touched it with holy fire, and our enthusiasm for getting into the freedom from which we have been long kept out for over 170 years has now been aroused and has reached a degree which I am sorry the bureaucrats have not been here to see. . . . The bureaucracy here or the trustees appointed—I do not know by whom—of the dumb and teeming millions of India, if they had come here, would have found that it is not the microscopic minority that leads the people, but it is the people that are practically leading the leaders. . . . My interpretation, therefore, of this Congress, is that, under whatever name the world may call it, Non-Cooperation is behind the people. People, educated, uneducated, men, women and children—all are up for freedom, the freedom which has been denied to them these 170 years, and the evils of the absence of freedom have been accentuated these two years ever since the Punjab tragedy began."

That is the truth about India and we fervently hope, in the interests not merely of India but even more of Britain and of humanity at large, that the British people will realise this truth before it is too late. That realisation will come to them only through those who examine the situation, with imaginative insight and, above all, in the spirit of a student not in that of a patronising adviser or prejudiced critic. It is some satisfaction to find that Mr. Ben Spoor has realised this truth and it will be a distinct gain to Britain and India if he is able to carry back to England not only some very happy memories but also to infuse among his countrymen "the very real inspiration" which, as he said, he has obtained here, for doing the right and just thing. The following words which he addressed to the Congress will, we trust, be pondered over by his countrymen here what time they are permitting themselves to be carried away by racial arrogance and aggrandisement: "I shall be able to tell my comrades in the Labour movement in Britain that the Nationalists in India are absolutely united. Attempts are being made in the Anglo-Indian press to convey the idea that there has been disunion in the Congress. . . . . I am very glad that I shall be able to go to England and say that this statement is absolutely false. Never in my life have I seen a body of men and women so united and so determined and inspired by loftier idealism than you people have shown during the last few days. I come from the West and I have sometimes wondered during recent years whether after all it is this great war of India that is going to lead this world back on paths of sanity. . . . . For some reason or other you seem to possess the spiritual insight that, in these days, we in the West are lacking in." It is men like Mr. Spoor to whom it has been given to find the key of the situation—the key, namely, that Britain has need of a free India more than India has of Britain—who are the true friends of the British people. It is men like the writer in the "Pioneer," who for selfish reasons *will* not see, who are their enemies. And it is there that the real danger to the British "Empire" lies.

THE ONLY SOLUTION.

While the campaign of assassination by Irish murderers must be deplored, the continued prevalence of the orgy of arson and murder on the part of the military, accompanied as it is by the report of the partial failure of the negotiations with the Sinn Fein leaders, confirms the view that a peaceful or speedy solution of the Irish problem is almost impossible of attainment so long as the present British Ministry continues in existence. The denials of the Premier and the Irish Secretary that reprisals are in any way condoned by them or that they obtain to any serious extent are falsified by the reports coming almost every other day of hideous atrocities openly committed by members of the army of occupation. Any one who impartially goes through the ample evidence which the English papers, received by the last mail, contain of the horrors perpetrated in Ireland, in the name of law and order, will find it extremely difficult to accept the word of Mr. Lloyd George or Sir Hamar Greenwood. The account which Reuter gave yesterday of the deliberate destruction of houses, shops and factories in Middleton, "in accordance with an order of the Military Governor," on the pretext of the occupants' failure to inform the authorities of the knowledge they are alleged to have possessed of a threatened ambush, must remove the last shadow of doubt that, whether it is sanctioned or not by the Cabinet in England, the policy of ruthless reprisals is part and parcel of the policy of Dublin castle. It is only the Premier and his colleagues who refuse to see the facts, which are self-evident to everybody else, or are explaining them away in a manner which hardly carry conviction to any unbiassed person. How long will the British people, "the greatest democracy the world has ever given birth to," tolerate the wrongs that are being heaped on the Irish nation? The spectacle of the greatest champion of right over might playing the tyrant in a small neighbouring island is one to make the gods weep. Not until the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet is dethroned from power will Ireland know either safety or peace.

Notes of the Day.

Tardy Justice.

Lord Ronaldshay has signalized the inauguration of his new Council by setting at liberty those political prisoners who had been interned under the obsolete Regulation 3 of 1808. We do not know if there are any other political victims in durance vile in Bengal under any other Regulation or Act, but so far as the present step is concerned, it may be looked upon as an act of tardy justice, which would have appeared graceful if it had been performed when the Royal Amnesty was promulgated, but which must now look shorn of any special significance which may be attached to it. However, the public of Bengal will accept the concession for what it is worth. Will the rest of the provincial satraps, follow the example set by Lord Ronaldshay? Sir George Lloyd, especially, who has so far maintained an attitude of unrelenting severity towards political victims, would be well advised if he softened his heart a little towards them. The reluctance of the local Government to extend the benefit of the Royal Amnesty to the Savarkar Brothers has left a disgreeable impression on the mind of the public of this Presidency, so also has the refusal to remove the ban against Mr. Horniman. So long as such acts of injustice remain unredressed, the public will continue to refuse to believe in the changed angle of vision of our "rulers".

Beside the Point.

Mrs. Besant is free to indulge in any adulation she likes in respect of her new friends of the "Liberal" party, but one would wish she had greater regard for facts than she unfortunately appears to have shown at Madras. In the course of her speech at the Liberal Federation, she is reported to have said with reference to the Punjab horrors: "If anybody had done much to have those grievances redressed, it was Surendra Nath Banerjea and the deputation led by him to England." Where do we find a confirmation of this discovery of Mrs. Besant? Why, of course, in Sir Surendra Nath's journal, the "Bengalee," which, after observing that "Mrs. Besant was then in England and was in a position to estimate aright the services rendered by the Moderate deputation," goes on to tell us in confidence that "it was owing to the efforts of the Moderate deputation that the Hunter Committee was appointed and the personnel was to a great extent determined." It does not matter if the members of the deputation, including their leader, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, never cared to proceed to the Punjab to ascertain the truth at first hand or offer words of sympathy to the afflicted population of the province. If the Hunter Committee failed to perform its task rightly or if the grievances of the people of the Punjab remain still unredressed, the fault, as Mrs. Besant tells us, is not with the Moderates. "Redress," said Mrs. Besant, "could have been granted if Mr. Montagu had been left to himself and not opposed by the Government of India." Still it is the Government of India with whom our Moderate friends are anxious to "cooperate" to achieve their ends.

The Sacrifice—And the Reward!

In his recently published work "With the Indians in France," General Sir James Willcocks, who commanded the first Indian Expeditionary Force, describes as follows the conditions which the Indian troops were suddenly called upon to face in Flanders:

> In the midst of the sea of mud, with scant bedding for so severe a climate, lying in foul and insanitary trenches, often frozen hard, practically underground, dwelt thousands of men to most of whom ice and snow were unknown. their only knowledge of it being the distant views some had obtained of the mighty Himalayas, peopled with a myriad gods, and towering like Titan sentinels over their plains and valleys. Imagine their feelings when now they found themselves in their embrace, faced every devilish device of murderous science, and all from a sense of duty to an alien race. It is a subject for thought, a great triumph of fellowship for the British race.

And, yet, what is after all the reward that these troops or their countrymen have reaped in the post-war days for all the blood which they freely shed, or the sacrifices they cheerfully made?

Egypt.

The destiny of Egypt still hangs in the balance. Will she be able to secure the independence she has been claiming or will she have to continue to run in the old rut of "benevolent (?) despotism" for some years to come? Subject peoples like Indians and Irishmen, no less than the Egyptians themselves, are anxiously awaiting the promised statement on the subject from the British Government. Though the Milner Commission's report has not yet seen the light of day, its main proposals have been indicated semi-officially in the British press and we are in a position to judge of the extent of the "concessions", likely to be made to the Egyptian demands. While there is no provision in the proposals for the explicit abolition of the Protectorate, Britain undertakes to recognise the independence of Egypt and safeguard the latter against foreign aggression. In return Egypt is asked to acknowledge Britain's privileged position in the Nile Valley and assure her free access to Egyptian territory in case of war. Further, Egypt will have control of her foreign relations, subject to her not making treaties at variance with British policy. The Capitulations are, of course, to be done away with. It will be seen that Egypt's position under the compact will not be one of sovereign independence and it is no wonder that the Egyptian Nationalists are in no mood to accept the proposals. Nevertheless, the proposals of the Commission furnish an object-lesson.

An Object Lesson.

Till but yesterday it was being dinned into the ears of the world that the British could not allow the Egyptians to rule themselves because the latter were incapable of self-Government. A writer in a recent issue of "The New Witness", for instance, wrote:

> If we agreed to the demands of the Nationalists party we should soon find Egypt in a state of chaos. Remember that ninety per cent. of the population are agriculturists. These people are completely uneducated as we understand the word. All they care about is the land and their crops. They do not understand politics. They rioted at the bidding of a gang of clever politicians who, if they attained to power would rob the fellaheen and oppress them more than they were oppressed in the days of Ismail. For the Oriental politician has no conception of justice truth or honour. He is quick at using such phrases but he is completely incapable of acting up to the precepts he preaches. This is plainly set forth in the book Sir Valentine Chirol has written.

These arguments are the stock-in-trade not only of *soi-disant* critics like Sir Valentine Chirol, but of every British politician fired with the "Imperial" zeal—and they come handy to the critic whether he is dealing with the Egyptians, or the Indians or the Irish or any other subject people under the Flag! But Egypt is at last going to break the sinister spell which has been cast about her and India and Ireland, as well as Ceylon, have also seen through the game and are in no mood to tolerate it any more. Britain would do well to read the signs of the times aright and yield to the inevitable with good grace, if not thankfulness for the lightening of the "White Man's Burden." We can assure Britain that India is watching with full sympathy the struggles of the Egyptians and the Irish to break the fetters that are keeping them away from the enjoyment of freedom and opportunities of self-assertion and self-development, which are the birthright of every people, small no less than great.

Labour Representation.

The nomination of the President of the Employees' Association of Calcutta to represent the wage-earners and labouring classes in the Bengal Legislative Council is doubtless intended as a concession to the claims of Labour, but it is only a half-concession. Labour all over India has been demanding that it should be directly represented in the Councils. Though, at first, the authorities in this country were disposed to meet the demand, in the end they hardened their backs on the plea of lack of organisation among the working classes and refused to confer on them the franchise. Labour is sufficiently organised in at least the major provinces to justify its claim to direct representation. We do not know how far Mr. Chowdhry can claim to be a true representative of Bengal labour, but the day is not far distant when Labour all over India will come to its own and be able to play an effective part in shaping the course of legislature and bringing about those social and economic reforms which are the crying needs of the country.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT.

MARSHAL FOCH'S REPORT.

ATTEMPTS TO EVADE TREATY TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

Paris.—According to the newspaper "Temps" Marshal Foch's report regarding Germany's fulfilment of the disarmament terms shows that forty-one thousand guns with inner tubes have been surrendered, seventy thousand machine guns, one hundred and sixty-three thousand barels; two million eight hundred thousand small arms twenty thousand aeroplane engines and six teen thousand aeroplanes. The report adds that Germany has failed to fulfill treaty terms regarding the disarmament of civic guards in Bavaria and East Prussia and the destruction of fortresses on the Eastern and Southern frontiers. The Germans asked to be allowed to keep three hundred and ninety guns at Koenigsberg and numerous guns at other places, but were only allowed to keep thirty-six at Koenigsberg thirty-two at Pillau and thirty-two at Swinemuende. All other requests were refused.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

Perth, Western Australia.—Railway engine-drivers have struck demanding three hundred and eighty-three pounds a year and double pay on Sundays. The railways are paralysed.

IMPERIALISM v NATIONALISM

MRS. SARALA DEVI ON PEOPLE'S DUTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, with Mr Bhagwandin Dube, Barrister, practising in England, in the chair, delivered a lecture in the Congress pandal last night on the "Present State of India and the People's Duty." She in the course of her speech said that the present state of India was a state of war between two conflicting sets of ideas, those of imperialism of the governing class and those of nationalism of the governed. In describing the process of evolution of ideas, she said this war of ideas had commenced nearly a century ago, but only recently it had materialised into action. The Non Cooperation programme was the only method of fighting that could be adopted by the people in their present condition. She exhorted the women to take to spinning wheel and help the production of cloth in the country, thereby supporting one pillar of "Swaraj", and asked the men to wear cloths made out of such yarn by their womenfolk, discarding all others.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

APPOINTMENT OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

In pursuance of the resolution 19 of Indian National Congress the All-India Congress Committee has allocated 300 seats which, according to the new constitution, will be the strength of the All-India Congress Committee, among various provinces as follows:—Madras 25, Andhra 20, Karnatak 16, Kerala 8, City of Bombay 7, Maharashtra 16, Gujarat 12, Sindh 9, United Provinces 52, Punjab 33, N.-W. Frontier Provinces 2, Delhi 5, Ajmer and Rajputana 7, C. P. Hindustani 10, C. P. Maharashtra 10, Berar 6, Bihar 36, Utkal Orissa 7, Bengal and Sarma Valley 52, Assam 5, Burma 12.

In accordance with the various resolutions passed by the National Congress at Nagpur the following committees have been appointed by the All-India Congress Committee:—

The following are the elected members of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, C. R. Das, Lala Lajpatrai, Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb, Messrs. Mohamed Ali, K. Venkatappayya, Doctor B. S. Moonje and Mr. Shankerlal Banker exclusive of the president and general secretaries who are ex-officio members.

Chhotani Sait and Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj are appointed treasurers of All-India Congress Committee.

BOYCOTT OF CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

The following are appointed members of the committee regarding boycott of contracts as per resolution 5 of National Congress:—

Messrs. B. Chakravarti, B. Bannerji of Bengal National Bank, Girdharlal of the Punjab, A. C. Khosla, Hansraj Pragji, Narandas Purshottamdas, Chhotani, Yakub Hasan, Jamanlal Bajaj, S. R. Bomanji, Manu Subedar and Sardar Premsingh Sodhbans.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The following members constitute the committee appointed to carry out Labour Organisation work according to the Congress resolution.

Messrs. C. R. Das, Joseph Baptista, G. B. Deshpande, Lala Lajpatrai, Mrs. Ansuya Ben, Mr. E. L. Ayar, Dr. Murarilal Shankatli, Dip Narain Singh, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury and Mr. L. G. Khare, with powers to co-opt.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Economic Boycott Committee:—

Messrs. Deshpande, Chakravarti, Rangaswamy Ayengar, Shuklal of Delhi, Khatri Ramji Kallianji, S. R. Bomanji L. P. Tairsee, N. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, N. G. Kelkar, Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. Girdharilal, Narandas Purshotamdas and Moulana Hasrat Mohni.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

LORD READING A FAVOURITE CANDIDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Jan. 4.

"The Times" says the Viceroy will probably be appointed during the present week and that Lord Reading continues to be the favourite candidate.

REPORTED OFFER TO LORD READING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. midnight Jan. 4.

"The Times" says it is understood that an offer of Viceroyalty has been made to Lord Reading but that he is not yet able to definitely accept it. If reasons for his hesitation can be removed, he is likely subject to the King's assent to receive the appointment.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.

SHORT-TIME REMEDY INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. midnight Jan. 4.

Paris.—Unemployment in France is exercising Government. The question was discussed at a special Cabinet meeting to-day, which empowered the Minister of Labour to inaugurate immediate relief campaign Short-time has already been introduced in a number of industries, notably, metal, silk, and paper. The Archbishop of Paris has taken an unusual step in issuing pastoral recommending the unemployed people to benevolence of their more fortunate brethren

NEW WEAPON IN ARMOURY OF REPRISALS.

FINE OF £100 FOR TEARING DOWN PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. midnight Jan. 4.

The military have introduced a new method of punishing disloyalty in Ireland, having fined Fermoy hundred pounds sterling for tearing down proclamation.

Prior to burnings in Midleton, proclamation by Strickland was posted in Cork and elsewhere in martial area on Saturday, warning inhabitants that attitude of neutrality was inconsistent with loyalty and might be punished by courtmartial. The proclamation also ordered everybody to make arrangements immediately to report presence of rebels and to give information regarding their movements.

NAVAL SHIP-BUILDING POLICY.

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S PROLIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. midnight Jan. 4.

The composition of the sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee to consider the naval shipbuilding policy is: Mr. Churchill, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Long, Sir Horne, Sir E. Geddes, and Earl Beatty This is revealed in a letter to papers by Sir Percy Scott saying that he has refused to give testimony before the Sub-committee. He says:—I hate being treated as an incompetent fool and I do not intend to muzzle myself by attending.

DEPRESSION IN SHIPPING TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. —.
Recd. midnight Jan. 4.

In view of the grave depression in the shipping trade, Scandinavian owners are reported to have decided indefinitely to lay up ships, representing 400,000 tons lying in the Tyneside. The contracts for new ships have been cancelled at heavy sacrifices. The Scandinavians attribute the depression largely to American competition in carrying coal from the United States to Scandinavia.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 4.

The weather has been generally dry. Western depression is passing away eastwards from North-west India.

Forecast:—No large change.

INDIA'S CLAIM TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

MR. KNIGHT'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

APPEAL TO PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BOMBAY, Jan. 4

The following are the impressions of the Indian National Congress of Mr. Holford Knight, the well-known English Barrister and publicist, who attended the last Congress at Nagpur:—

An English on-looker at the historic Indian National Congress at Nagpur may bespeak, I doubt not, the attention of his fellow-countrymen and countrywomen in India and at Home. Divided, as we may be, in political attachments, we are under a common duty to the Motherland to understand the portent of this remarkable Congress. For twenty years I have followed the development of the Indian Nationalism and my friendship with a long line of leaders has prepared me for the stage we have now reached, and I came to the Congress in the hope of assessing, at first hand, the aims, spirit, and driving power exhibited at Nagpur. Fortified by numerous conferences with all the nationalist leaders, and after a detailed observation of the Congress and its work, I beg attention to this statement, as coming from one who actually participated in this remarkable gathering and who desire to aid in its true understanding by the people of Great Britain.

I observe that the representative character of the Nagpur Congress is belittled. The mere counting of heads is useless. Whatever estimate you may entertain as to its directly representative character, the fact of its occurrence in such numbers and with almost complete unity, cannot be disregarded by those who desire to understand the feelings of the Indian people. Leaders, with enormous followings, attended from all parts of India. One cannot doubt that the opinions put forward and the conclusions reached are expressions of feeling in every quarter of India.

WHAT "SWARAJYA" MEANS.

Accepting the Congress as representing a very considerable and widespread volume of Indian opinion, two outstanding events should be understood in their true relation. The change in the creed of the Congress and the elaboration of the programme of Non-Cooperation easily lend themselves to misunderstanding and misrepresentation. I regret to observe that these forms of mischief are obtaining credence in India and at Home. Speaking as one who engaged the friendly confidence of the National leaders throughout the Congress, I beg the public to appreciate that the claim of "Swarajya," as embodied in the new Congress constitution, is not a hostile blow at the British connection. On the contrary, it is the re-assertion, from the Indian standpoint, of the guiding principle of representative self-government which we in England have followed throughout our constitutional history. Its direct application to the British Dominions has welded the Empire together. India claims the right of self-determination, as now enjoyed by all the democratic peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and that claim no right-minded man or woman (in my judgment) should resist. In short, "Swarajya" means the attainment of representative parliamentary institutions, controlling and directing the Indian administration. The friends of the Bureaucracy, who fear this development, the opponents of representative government in all lands, the detractors of nationalist leaders, may pervert the meaning of this change in a desperate effort to recover a dominance already lost, but the British people, when they realise the true effect of this assertion of their Indian brethren, will recognise in it an echo of the great exertions of their fore-fathers. As we fought in days past to establish our civil freedom in England, so now India leans to assert the same right. All those who hope for the creation of a British Commonwealth to secure this right in all lands, which the Motherland protects, will welcome this claim of India. Its concession will honour a natural right we have advocated in other lands. It will bring contentment to the Indian people at a time of deep disquiet and it will reconstruct the Indian connection with Great Britain on the only basis of permanence, namely, the basis of co-operation and equality in the enjoyment and control of national institutions.

NON-COOPERATION.

The Non-Cooperation campaign is directed solely to the transitional stage in which this right of full responsible self-government, as claimed and enjoyed by the other parts of the British Empire, is withheld from India. The determination to adopt this extended programme has been sharpened by the bitter recent experience, but it represents, in the main, the absolute determination of the Nationalist party to withdraw from association with the present Indian administration, until it is reconstructed on the principle of direct control by the elected representatives of the Indian people. The steps to this end may, and will, give rise to controversy but the end itself I submit, must be contemplated and assisted by all public-spirited citizens in India and at Home. Non-Co operations is a protest, if we remove the causes which evoke that protest, Non-Co-operation will cease. I see the danger of such a movement if released from the noble spirit of non-violence, as shown and commended by Mr. Gandhi himself, and the likelihood of such a danger in a vast popular movement presses heavily on my mind, as I have told Mr. Gandhi. I plead with all to hasten the ending of the grievances which give rise to these dangers.

APPEAL TO THE PREMIER.

I beg that we bring to this critical situation a spirit of friendliness to our Indian brethren, and of willingness to render to them what we should rightly claim for ourselves. The British connection has been honoured as an instrument of justice. That instrument is suspected by vast masses of the Indian people. Let us examine it and restore it to its true work. I hope that Mr. Lloyd George will be induced to give his personal attention to these matters. I would that he could come and see for himself, as I have had the opportunity of observing at first hand. He entered public life as a Nationalist and he cannot be indifferent to the Indian claim. I beg him to come forward in this darkening hour as the brother and friend of the Indian people in their distress. Now or never is the work to be done.

SUFFER AND SACRIFICE

MESSAGE OF NAGPUR CONGRESS

POLITICAL SALVATION FOR INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Indian Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), a meeting was held at Shantaram's Chawl on Tuesday night, when addresses were delivered on "The Message of the Nagpur Congress", Mr. G. B. Deshpande presiding. There was a very large audience, including some ladies.

Mr. Deshpande said he wanted to speak first about students and then about lawyers. The Congress had divided the students into two classes—those above 16 years, and those under that age. Those were not new divisions, as was stated by some; such a resolution had already been passed by the All-India Congress meeting at Bombay. Even Mr. Gandhi had always observed these two divisions in his appeals to the students. The speaker thought that it was a great sin to cooperate with Government in any respect. Even if there were no national schools for those students who were withdrawn from the schools, it was the duty of parents to take them away from schools. It did not matter whether there were any educational facilities for them; it was enough that they were withdrawn from schools. They could not trust the Government, and for that reason they had to resort to such rigorous measures. Once the people decided upon not cooperating with Government, it did not matter what happened to the students, provided they were not taught in the Government schools. Irrespective of any consequences, they should withdraw their boys from the schools.

CALL TO LAWYERS.

Coming to the question of lawyers, the speaker said the Congress had decided that they should make greater efforts than ever. In the Calcutta Congress it was resolved that lawyers should give up their profession *gradually*, but at Nagpur the words used were, *greater efforts* should be made. The Congress was hopeful that the lawyer class would obey the resolution and give up their practice, in order to do its duty by the country. By changing the creed of the Congress they had left no room for diplomacy in their ideals. People had to use all legitimate means for the attainment of Swaraj, not *lawful* means only. What they wanted to do, they expressed plainly without any fear. The time had gone by for diplomacy of any sort whatever. They were bent upon gaining Swaraj, and were prepared to suffer for their ideals, and were not afraid of anything.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. J. M. Mehta said the message of the Congress was that the nation was determined to gain its object. The change of their creed made room for all sorts of people in the Congress. The new Congress constitution was now thoroughly democratic. They now had the adult suffrage, and their franchise was more democratic, far wider, and more honest than that under the reforms. All opinions were welcomed. The Congress constitution would constitute the Congress into a National Assembly, which was more thoroughly representative of the people of this country than the museum of curiosities, by courtesy called, the legislative council. (Laughter.) It now remained for them to work out that constitution from day to day, so that when necessary the Congress organisation could take charge of the national affairs. The speaker then referred to the Madras meeting and said it was a meeting of old women (laughter), actually as well as metaphorically, who did nothing but admit all the grievances, that the Congress had admitted at Nagpur, but who shrank from drawing the only logical conclusion, which was necessary. It called itself the National Liberal Federation, but then he was reminded of a well known animal which called itself a lion. (Laughter.) Those people had done nothing so far to strike a single honest blow—not a violent blow, but a blow of real work—for their country.

ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

Speaking about the Esher Committee's report, he said it was a mere sham, and very dishonest. They were asked to pay huge sums, in order to enslave themselves more and more and also to enslave the rest of the world. It was a downright humbug. They wanted to pay more than Rs. 60 crores, taken from the poorest people in the world, for the purpose of having an army to enslave other people. The death-rate in India was four times higher than that of any other country. They in this country, and the Congress, were determined to fight against the recommendations of

(Continued on page 10.)

WORK OUT YOUR OWN SALVATION

CREATE CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG WORKERS.

HOW TO BUILD UP LABOUR UNIONS.

LABOUR LEADERS AT JAMSHEDPUR.

JAMSHEDJUR, Dec. 21.

On the invitation of Labour Association, Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here on 21st Dec. by the Bombay Mail. He was received at the station by the President of the Association and members of the reception and executive committees (and volunteers specially organised for the purpose by Mr. Teja-Singh). A fairly large number of work-people, who were "off duty" also came to the Station to meet the Lalaji.) Messrs. Chew and D. C. Gupta were deputed by the General Manager of the Tata Steel Works to meet the Lala at the station. The Train steamed in amidst the shouts of Bande-Mataram and Lala Lajpat Rai ki jai. (Lalaji was garlanded by the President and introduced to the different members of the Committees and Messrs. Chew and Gupta. Then a procession was formed and the Volunteers lined the Roads to keep the crowd back Lalaji got into a Motor Car—sent by the management—accompanied by the President—Messrs. Chew and Gupta.) He was driven through Jugselai to the Directors Bungalow—where he was kept as the guest of the Company. Great enthusiam was felt and all along the roads the crowd greeted the Lalaji with shouts of Bande-Mataram.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

After a little rest the Lalaji was taken. Mr. Haldel to the C. Town Foot-ball ground—where a meeting was previously arranged—at 6 p.m. The meeting place had a raised platform erected under a Shamiana and lit up with electric lights and decorated beautifully with flags and foliages.) Many Indian and European Officers attended the meeting. (The procedings were opened with music arranged by the members of the Dramatic Club). Mr. Alexander, the General Superintendent of the Company was present. Then Mr. Halder, the President (got up amidst cheers and) introduced Lalaji to the vast audience; numbering about 10,000 in a short Hindi speech (and garlanded him amidst loud cheers and then read the address of welcome in English. The address was printed on Indian Silk and decorated with golden "jari borders," and presented in a beautiful Silver Casket. Then Mr. G. D. Sethi read a translation of the address in Hindi. When Lalaji rose to reply to the address, he was received with shouts of Bande-Mataram and Lala Lajpat Rai ki jai, Mahatma Gandhi ki jai, Hindu Musalman ki jai.) He first addressed the meeting in stirring Hindi Speech which was not only appreciated but was listened to with rapt attention. Then he addressed in English—because there were a large number of European and other employees present who could not understand Hindi. The following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting—which was put from the Chair. "That this public meeting of citizens and labourers of Jamshedpur strongly condemns the action of Madras Government regarding the recent shooting incidents on unarmed mob and recommends to appoint a committee of non-official members to hold an independent and impartial enquiry."

INSPECTION BY LALAJI.

(Lala Lajpat Rai accompanied by Mr. Halder went to pay a visit to the General Manager, Mr. Tutwiler who was all courtesey. He deputed Mr. Gupta to show them round the works.) They went round the works and were much impressed by what they saw. Lalaji made certain enquiries about the pay and treatment of the men inside the works, specially the women workers. (Mr. Tutwiler placed a Motor car at the disposal of the association to take Lalaji round the Town). After visiting the works Lalaji was taken round to certain cooly lines and quarters—where he inspected some of the huts and conversed freely with the men occupying the huts. (Then he went round to other parts of the Town and saw things for himself and returned to the Directors Bungalow—where he was photographed—along with the President, some members of the committee and volunteers.) He was seen off at the station this afternoon by the Bombay Mail (by the President and members of the committee and volunteers.) By this very train Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood arrived here from Calcutta—on the invitation of the Labour Asociation, and were given a rousing reception by the people who went to receive them and to see off Lala Rajpat Rai. Again a procession was formed in the same way and was driven through Jugselai (accompanied by Messrs. Gupta and Chew representing the Company. Mr. Halder and Mr. J. C. Ghosh followed them in second car. All along the way the visitors were greeted with welcome shouts of joy and driven to the Director's Bungalow. After that Mr. Tutwiler the General Manager come to see the Colonel.)

ADDRESS TO LALAJI.

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 21.

A vast gathering of about 6 to 7 thousand people met in the C. Town football ground to give a patient hearing to Lala Lajpat Rai on Dec. 20.

Mr. P. N. Halder, Barat-law, was voted to the chair.

Mr. Teja Sing Bhar as Secretary of the Reception Committee, addressed the meeting and expressed his heartfelt thanks to the mass for honouring Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the greatest patriots of India.

Then the president in presenting an address to Lala Lajpat Rai said among other things:—

"Sir. We the members of the Labour Association of Jamshedpur feel proud that in the midst of your manifold engagements you have been able to make time for visiting this small town which kinds employment for over 30,000 work-people, skilled as well as unskilled. It is not necessary to recapitulate to you the history of our Association, of the beginning of which you must be aware already.

"You, Sir, have been a fighter all through your life for the rights and liberties of our people, you also combine in your goodself the experience of efforts to ameliorate the status and condition of labour in the East as well as West. We sincerely trust that the All-India Trade Union Congress recently held in Bombay, over the deliberations of which you presided, will continue to hold its sittings, year after year, focussing the importance of Labour question in India and helping to overcome obstacles in the way of the progress of labour encouraged and inspired by leaders like you.

"We beg you to accept this humble address of welcome which hardly does justice to the warmth of our attachment and depth of our kindly sentiment towards you. We trust in your sustained efforts for the amelioration of the conditions of Indian labour, you will continue to exhibit the same courage and statesmanship that have characterised your work throughout your life both in this country and abroad. And we have no doubt that amidst your varied duties you will not forget our Labour Association in this obscured part of our Mother Land."

LALAJI.

Lala Lajpat Rai's speech; delivered at Jamshedpur on Dec. 21st.

Lala Lajpat Rai said that (in this world not only an oppressor and a tyrant was guilty but a man who allows himself to be oppressed and to be tyrannised was equally guilty. (He wanted to emphasise that observation because they were constantly in the habit of complaining against those people who they considered were oppressing them and acting against them.) He had always believed that the man who allowed himself to be oppressed was equally guilty with the man who oppressed him. It was their duty as men to understand the dignity of manhood, and understanding the dignity of manhood it was their bounden duty to assert their manhood whenever anybody tried to oppress them. It was an understood thing. This was a principle which he laid down often before his audience because he did not like the complaining and the crying attitude of his countrymen. He was of opinion that if they were to assert their manhood and to stand up for their rights in the right direction there was no earthly power that could oppress them. They were oppressed mostly on account of their own weakness, disunion and ignorance.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

Speaking about the relation of Labour and Capital he said that they were face to face with two problems in this country. First of all they have to establish their manufacturies and their industries so that they might be able to compete on equal terms with foreign manufactures and foreign industries and for that purpose they have to organise what capital they had got in this country. The second problem was that in organising capital and in establishing these manufacturies and industries in this country they could not allow their labour to be exploited by the capitalists. (It was a very difficult and extremely intricate problem how to decide those two issues.) They could not do anything by which their manufacturies and industries might be affected by foreign trade and for that purpose they would have to make certain allowances for capital. They could not advance at that rate and so rapidly as labour in independent countries; they would have to make certain allowances for their dependency. But at the same time he was very firmly of opinion that if their progress in industries and manufactures could only be purchased at the

(Continued on page 10.)

MULSHI VALLEY LAND ACQUISITION.

WHO ARE REALLY TO BE DISPOSSESSED?

MR. R. D. TATA CONTRADICTS

With reference to a recent speech and an article in the "Mahratta" by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in connection with the acquisition of land in Mulshi Valley, Poona District, by the Tata Power Company, under their new Hydro-Electric Scheme, Mr. R. D Tata in a statement to the Press contradicts some of the allegations, and says 75 per cent. of the Mavli ryots in Mulshi Valley have already mortgaged their lands to the Banya, the Sowcar, and the Guzar who and not the Mavlis, will be the dispossessed parties in most of the cases. The area to be submerged will be sixty square miles and not 500.

As to the question whether the production of Hydro-Electric power is a public purpose, Mr. Tata emphasises it is as much of a public purpose if not more than the construction of railways, works of irrigation and water supply, especially so in Western India with its finest possibilities. The supply of cheap power becomes a national need with the advance of industries and increasing scarcity of coal which it effectively replaced in many of the textile mills in Bombay during the war. Housing problem in Bombay can be solved only by electrification of railways.

Referring to shareholders of the Tata Power Company. Mr. Tata says forty per cent. of the capital was subscribed by the public, while the shares of the Europeans do not amount to more than seven per cent As against 6,500 and odd Indian shareholders, the Europeans are 185.

As regards the Tata firm he says not a single share of the Company belongs to any one outside the family, though two out of the nine directors are not Indians—one an American and the other an Englishman.

SUFFER AND SACRIFICE.

(Continued from page 9.)

the Committee with all their might. In conclusion he hoped that their efforts to gain Swaraj would be crowned with success and that next year they would see Mahatma Gandhi at the head of their national affairs.

LALA GOVERDHANDAS.

Lala Goverdhandas of Punjab then said it was the business of the Anglo-Indian Press and the "Times of India" to misrepresent the Indians, and so it had misrepresented the Congress. It called the Congress as a patch-up Congress. That was far from the fact. At Nagpur they had decided to do away with the fetish of self-government in the British Empire. They, Indians, had not the rights of free citizens, or those of the white citizens of the Empire. At the time of granting the Charter to the East India Company it was stipulated that the citizens of this city (Bombay) and their posterity should be treated as free citizens, as if they were born in England. But, how were they actually treated? The best minds of England had promised self-government to this country; but though years had elapsed nothing had been done towards that end. Lord Hastings had said England had come to India to enlighten the people and further their progress towards self-government. But those promise had been broken. All the world over only 120 lakhs of people had died of influenza, and in India alone 60 lakhs had died from that disease. They knew the reason of that. The speaker then pathetically described the sufferings of the people of the Punjab during the Martial Law regime when Moulvis in Amritsar were made to drink wine, and boys were arrested without any discrimination and put into jails for conspiring against the Government. Students were punished indiscriminately and brutally, and that was the education they were asked not to give up.

MESSAGE OF PEACE.

The meaning of the Congress message was one of liberty; it was a message of peace, and goodwill for India and for the rest of the world as Mr. Ben Spoor had said. They wanted India for the Indians and for the whole of India. They wanted India untramelled, and unfettered by the chains of England; mistress of her fortunes, evolving her own national life and building her own national prosperity. But all that required sacrifice and only if they were prepared for it would they gain what they wanted.

Mr. Mejli of Belgaum said the message of the Nagpur Congress was a revolution for India. Only by that means, with or without the help of England, could they gain their Swaraj. He asked them to be strong themselves, and never to cooperate with a Government as long as it continued to be what it was at present. That was the message of Non-Cooperation from the Congress.

PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AT BIJAPUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Bijapur wires:—

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur was held yesterday, when Messrs. S. V. Kowjalgi and J. M. Deshpande, both pleaders of the local Bar, delivered speeches explaining the Nagpur Congress resolutions and announced the immediate suspension of their professional practice. The Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund for the Bijapur District was also started, towards which Mr. M. P. Ankalikar promised a monthly subscription of Rs. 100. Steps are being taken to establish a national school at Bijapur and to carry on Non-Cooperation propaganda throughout the district.

WORK OUT YOUR OWN SALVATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

cost of the slavery of labour that would be no progress whatever. Therefore Indian Capital and Indian Labour would have to come to an understanding by which both might get their just rights to the common advantage of the nation and of both parties. They hoped that the Indian Capitalist would understand that while he was profiting by the advancement in machinery, equipment and new methods of organisation and management of the rest of the world he would also have to follow the advanced relationship between Capital and Labour all over the world. Labour at the present moment might not be strong enough in this country in order to demand its legitimate rights. But it was on the way to become strong but before it became strong could this country face the last struggle which was disfiguring the western civilisation. They wanted their capitalists to adopt those advanced notions of management and labour associatiions which were being adopted by the advanced countries of Europe and America. They would have to recognise the rights of labour, not only to fair wages and better conditions of life and labour but eventually to a share in the management of the industry which they had advanced. But, of course, that would not come very soon. They would have to go patiently step by step. They would have to be very patient and very considerate in reaching that standard; even in Europe that standard had not been adopted yet but that should be the goal and it should be reached without recourse to anarchy and revolution. Unless the capitalists of this this country wanted the Bolshevik doctrine to prevail here, which must come some day, they would have to make terms with labour and those terms must be more or less on the lines of justice, fairness and equity.

POTENTIALITY OF AN LABOUR.

The labour in this country was not organised at the present moment. The labour was unskilled, they might call it lazy, but it depended on how one utilised it. If the labour in this country was treated fairly and given the advantages of modern education, it would be found that it was much more sober much more humane and much more considerate than the labour in America or anywhere else. He had moved in labour circles almost throughout the world in Japan, United States and Great Britain but he had found that the Indian Labour was much more sober, much more considerate and much more easy to be controlled than the labour in Europe. It therefore depended on the skill, ability and the goodwill of the capitalists and the management of the different industries to keep them in hand and contented. On the other hand he would advise labour not to be impatient and not to go too hurriedly on strike; they must learn to wait and organise, they must learn by the experience of the world, but at same time they should not give up their heritage of being sober, serious and considerate. No good would be obtained by resorting to violent methods of agitation; no good would be obtained by doing any of those outlandish things for which modern civilisation was being condemned all round. He would had to be pardened for saying that that very thing was called civilisation. Therefore while he thought that capital should do its duty, he would warn labour also not to take to hurried methods and to resort unsuccessfully to strikes. He had told them that a strike was a very powerful weapon,—in fact the most powerful weapon at present in the world—the mightiest Governments in the world were shaking and trembling. The Bolshevik doctrine was haunting day and night not only their own rulers but the rulers of the world. And what was Bolshevism? After all it was only a combination of labour in a country for the purpose of putting down capital. He had no hesitation in saying as he had already done before that they could not expect any help from capitalist Governments because these Governments did not want to give them any justice for by the very nature of their constitution and by the very system of their societies and the nature of their living they could not do anything for the labour. They professed great sympathy. He had heard sympathies for labour from great men, from members of the Viceroy's Council. They always put forward the plea that the labour union must have their rules approved by them. He had told one of the members of the Viceroy's Council that he could not understand that logic. He could never advise labour unions to accept that condition; they must be independent if they were to be useful. They could not be of any use to capital so long as they allowed themselves to be domineered by any one who came from the capitalist, and that understanding must be on the basis of equal benefit, equal profit and equal rights. It was his earnest appeal to the labourers that they should not be in a hurry and should not use the weapon of strike light heartedly. It was a very difficult weapon to handle and it might some times do them harm. He had therefore advised them to gather strength by strengthening their organisations, by collecting funds and by obtaining capable leaders from amongst themselves and also by supplementing the advice of their leaders, by advice from disinterested persons who had no mills of their own to grind. He appealed to his countrymen and to those who were not his countrymen but who live in this country. To his countrymen he appealed in the name of the common mother and to the others in the name of humanity. He told them how humiliated he felt when he went to foreign countries and had to bow his head in shame as being a member of a country which is ruled by another country. They could not estimate and properly value degree of humiliation to which one was subjected. Wherever he went a finger of scorn was raised because he was a member of a subject race. When they saw the nakedness of the people in this country and the condition of the little ones that were the hopes of the nation, the great disparity and the great inequality that existed in the treatment of the sons of the country, they could not help thinking that that nation was doomed to destruction which could not provide a drop of milk for the young ones and cover their nakedness. He had seen these conditions of life the other day. He could not express to them the extent of the agony through which he had passed when visiting the coal fields at Jherria on seeing the condition of the labour there. Yet there were men, civilised and educated, who took advantage of their condition. That was human nature.

BE JUST AND HUMAN.

There was no use of crying. They could not ask for sympathy and co-operation from foreigners who came to this country. They could only appeal to them for justice because he did not believe that anybody could do an injustice unless they were themselves open to injustice. He therefore made no appeal to a foreigner unless he was in a condition to enforce the justice that he demanded. But he might ask them in the name of humanity sympathy and for cooperation if they had a proper fairness in their hearts which he believed they had. He did not blame them very much, they were the slaves of their system. They could not get out of their environments and out of their system. Therefore the best thing would be to do away with that system, and he asked his countrymen to do their utmost to demand and to achieve Swaraj without any violence or bloodshed.

COL. AND MRS. WEDGWOOD'S VISIT.

The same evening—Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood were taken by Mr. Halder to the place of meeting at 6 p.m. Almost all the heads of departments were present as they were invited by the Labour Association. Mr. Tutwiler, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Marshall were only given seats on the Platform). Mr. Halder (introduced the Colonel in a Hindi speech to the vast audience and) presented him with an address of welcome (printed in silk and put in a beautiful silver casket). (After this a vote of thanks was given to the guests for taking the trouble to come here to encourage the labourers.) His speech was greatly appreciated. The speech was translated to the audience in Hindi by Mr. Teja Sing.

Colonel Wedgwood's speech at Jamshedpur, 22-12-20.

Col. Wedgwood said: Mr. President and Bhaiye—I am not likely to forget this meeting or to forget, when I go back to England to my own labour Party, the working men of Jamshedpur. It is not merely this reception—nor this beautiful casket and address, I shall remember that I have seen here workers who are to make the New India. It seems to me that the highest gift that can be given to man is self-respect. Self-respect is the foundation of al virtue. I came to India this year because I believed that I should be present at the birth of a New India of which you would all be proud and pride in race means self-respect and the beginning of all virtue.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA.

I am sorry to say that the elections to the councils are not what I hoped they would be, that the political horizon is obscured, but at any rate here in Jamshedpur I can see the birth of industrial India. And just as self-respect is the beginning of virtue so the self-confidence, which a man gets who knows his job, the self-reliance which is given by an engineering training, by becoming a skilled workman, that self-reliance is the making of a man. Years ago I was an Engineer; I served my time, three years long, in shops like these, and there I learnt not only self-respect and self-reliance, but I learnt my political faith from my fellow workers; and that political faith has led me on throuhh life. The lode-star of my political faith is hatred of injustice and that was what first interested me in the Indian problem. Now, injustice in India comes very largely from alien rule; that I hope is slowly and gradually and peacefully coming to an end. But injustice also comes not only in India but throughout the whole of the civilised world through our methods of producing wealth. It must always seem to the worker that he is not getting the wealth that he creates; it must always seem to the employer that he is giving employment and that people who are given employment ought to be more grateful than they are. That is the real difficulty of the industrial position throughout the whole world.

Well, you here have seen in the recent strike to what lengths that mutual misunderstanding of the different points of view can lead. You had your strike. You had men shot down by the police during that strike. (shame, shame). You have here on the platform a man who lost his arm. Aye, and there are others who lost their lives But the fault was not all on one side. Believe me, strikers lose their heads just as much as policemen and employers lose their heads.

Strikes are very dangerous things even in very sober countries. But unfortunately whereever we get a labour struggle we get the strikes, and what we have to ask of Governments to do is not to interfere on either side but to hold the reins and see fair play (hear, hear).

And let me say in passing about the affair in Jamshedpur last March. You say that we the Labour Party in England, took very little action on the matter. There are two things to be said about that, firstly, that we know very little about the matter at all. We got only a telegram from either Mr. Halder or Mr. Chakravarti telling us about it in bald outline. There was nothing of it in the newspapers, and you cannot act very effectively on a very short telegram. And secondly, remember this that in England in the English Parliament one member out of ten is a Labour Member, and therefore we too have to act and work and fight against great odds. We cannot influence a Government which represents our opponents as we shall be able to when we have our own Government, a Labour Government in Great Britain.

STRIKE AS WEAPON.

Now, what are you to do, and what advice can I give you? I have been through many strikes in my time. I have led them and even now I am on the Council of Action in England which is supposed to use the direct action weapon, and I think that I and all other labour leaders hate strikes far more than the employers, more even than the man who go on strike and suffer. It is not a light job to organise a strike; it is not the sort of thing you do in a light way in an easy moment. It is the most terrible ordeal and no Labour leader loves to call strike. He knows what it means; he knows that the people who follow him may very likely turn against him and call him a traitor; he knows far worse, that it may be that some of these men who trust him and follow him in that strike will lose their work, will be penalised, will be driven out of their trade and that they and their families for all time may curse him for having led them to that awful disaster. No, Trade's Union leaders, believe me, hate strikes. It is the last resources and not the first resource of any responsible Labour leader. We have had a century's experience of Trades Union working in England. For 100 years we have been building up our Trades Unions till now in all the great trades in England every single man who works in these trades is a paying member of the Union, paying every fortnight his contribution to the Union Funds and obeying the Trades Union when it calls a strike; unfortunately not always obeying the Trade's Union when it does not call a strike.

But a hundred years of Trade's Unionism experience has taught us that the first thing to do in any Trade's Union is to get every man and every woman working in the trade into the Trade's Union (hear, hear), to create class consciousness and class solidarity. Class solidarity is the only weapon with which you can satisfactorily fight the employers (hear, hear).

You have given me this beautiful casket. I beg that whenever I come again to Jamshedpur, or whenever any other British Labour leader comes to Jamshedpur, that you should never again present us with caskets. I shall treasure this casket; I shall, when I die, leave it as an heir-loom to my children's children after that, so that they may never forget the people of Jamshedpur. But believe me, the greatest present you can give to any Labour leader is no casket but solid work done to build up Trade Unionism. If this meeting leads to an additional 100 members in your Trades Union, it will be a meeting which will be really useful. And we do not want an endless series of meetings, enthusiastic beating of tambourine and talking big. What we want now here in Jamshedpur is hard work in all meetings at every street corner getting men and women into the Union as paying members of their Union (hear, hear). That should be the beginning of every Trades Union.

HOW TO WORK UP UNIONS.

Now, I find here in India too often that your Trade's Unions begin after the strike has begun and not before. That is not a good way of starting a Union. Unions that are started like that are not founded on firm foundation. The firm foundation upon which to build is money in the Bank; contributions first and then you have the funds not only to support men when they are on strike, but you have also the backing, the financial backing with which to argue with your employers (hear, hear). The next thing to do after you start your Trade's Union is to get you general secretary and see that that general secretary spends his whole time on the work of organising the Trade's Union and ceases to be paid by the employers. Your secretary can only be whole souled in the support of the Union so long as he is independent of the employers and dependant for his wages upon the Trade's Union. Otherwise either the employers will give him promotion so that he may become their tool, or the employers may penalise him so that he is driven out of his job and ceases to be able to work at his Union's work at all. Getting your general secretary make him a whole time official, make him independent of the employers and dependent upon the Union funds which you supply. And your general secretary also should be a man who understands the workers side of the case. He ought to know all about piece-time rates; he ought to know all the technical names of the trades; he ought to know what penalisation is; he ought to understand the sort of complaints that the workers make and he also ought to be the sort of man who can turn down frivolous complants. A Trade's Union leader is no good unless he can tell a man who is making a frivolous complaint to go somewhere else where it is better. A Trade's Union leader must have a great deal of character and a great deal of strength of will. It is not of arguing with the employer and stating the case to the employer. it is arguing with men who want to get special advantages, who want to put forward claims which cannot be realized,—the Trade Union secretary, if he is a good Trade's Union secretary, must fight both sides and must gradually and slowly pull forward the whole of the labourers engaged in Tata's Mills.

FIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION.

And you have got to remember this too. Tata's Iron and Steel Works is a great Indian experiment. If it is to succeed you must help the workers as well as the staff. And every decent Indian must want this great experiment to succeed (hear, hear). The whole of the future of India depends upon its industrial development in Indian hands just as much as its political developments in Indian hands. What Indians are fighting against is not only alien rule but alien exploitation (hear, hear) and we want to see I mean every lover of India must want to see India's industrial exploitation in India's hands. This is really the first great Indian Industry. The workers want to see it succeed. I am sure that the workers will help Tata's to succeed if Tata's treat them as human beings and not as mere machines (hear, hear. If ever there was a case where there ought to be the greatest possible measure of Cooperation between workers and the management it is here.

Now I want to say a word to the mangement about this. Tata's are trying to develop this place on the most enlightened lines. They have adopted the latest and best European practice, the practice employed by Cadbury, at Burneville or by Lord Leverhume at Port Sunlight. They are building the houses for the men as well as the factory for the machines; they are laying out Jamshedpur as a garden city; they are putting up schools, and play grounds; and I hope they will put up picture palaces and theatres; and I hope they will start Cooperative Stores so that people may not be swindled by traders when they go to buy their rice and stores. They are doing all these things, and they are actuated by the best of motives, but they must not expect the workmen to be too grateful for all this kindness. The workmen is not a grateful person either in India or in England, and it is not right that he should be too grateful. The worker is bound to be discontented because it is only by discontent that he can better his lot. And Tata's, the management, must expect that all good workmen should be discontented (hear, hear). They have a right to expect at the same time that that discontent should be sensible and should not be violent (hear, hear).

You have got to start thinking out the labour problems for yourselves. I will indicate one or two ways which we have learnt in England to benefit the workers sensibly. We are not too much in love with welfare workers, with the housing accommodation for the workers, or the laying out of towns; we are not too much in love with kindness coming from employers, and we use other weapons. We use our Unions to shorten hours, to improve wages, to put an end to penalisation. And perhaps the most important work of a Trad's Union is to stop penalisation and injustice. A man will put up with long hours and low wages who will rightly resent injustice. We use the Unions, but we also use Parliament in England, the great Council, and I wish I could see you using your councils more than you are doing at present. You have not got votes, many of you, but unfortunately those of you who have got votes have not been using them for these elections. But no working man should ever use a vote at any election for any candidate without first getting that candidate to pledge himself to factory legislation, to legislation for shortening the hours of labour, and to the minimum wage laws which bring up wages. The giving of a vote to any man is making that man a master of his country, and any man who has got that master-ship and throws it away on a landlord or a capitalist, who when he gets up to Delhi or Patna and there votes against working men's interests, that man is throwing away his birth right. You must use the legislative weapon as well as the industrial weapon. And you may be quite sure that no Government, not even a Swadeshi Government, will ever move too quickly in labour matters. Property has a very strong hold upon all Governments, and I have never yet seen any Government do that except the Bolshevik Government in Russia which went too quick. And meanwhile while you are getting your Government to move, while you are forming your Trade's Unions while that is going along fit yourselves for your own individual jobs, fit all your fellow workers for combined work

WELFARE WORKERS.

The employers think that the use of welfare workers supersedes all need for Trade's Union. That is not true. Welfare workers, even if they are saints from heaven, instinctively look after the interests of the people who pay them. They are too apt to become in effect a branch of the C.I.D. They are too apt to say so and so drinks or so and so beats his wife, or so and so goes round blackguarding the foreman or the manager and to put these people out, and only to praise and back up those people who are teadies. That is only natural, only human nature. The welfare workers do a great deal of good but you have got to have your Trade's Union as well paid by the workers who look after the workers' interest as the welfare workers are looking after the employers' interests. No grievance can properly be redressed unless you have your Trade's Union. Everything depends on t

And my last message to you from the workers of England is this: Rely upon yourselves and upon your Unions to secure justice and freedom (hear, hear). Don't be led away into believing that any other people, whether they be Governments or whether they be employers can so well look after the interests of the workers as the workers themselves. And I would gibe you further message from the workers themselves. You have their love, their cooperation in the struggle. They know from their own experience in past times what struggle is in front of you, what discouragement, what defeat. But they say to you that just as English Labour after a hundred years of desperate struggles and self-sacrifice has won through to a measure of justice so you, if you will practice self-sacrifice devotion to your class and class solidarity will in the end win justice for Indian Labour (hear, hear).

NON-COOPERATION IN BIJAPUR. DIST.

PROMINENT PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

BIJAPUR, Jan. 4.

A crowded public meeting of Bijapur citizens was held yesterday, when Messrs. S. V. Kowjalgi and J. M. Deshrane, two prominent pleaders of the local Bar, delivered inspiring speeches, explaining the Nagpur Congress resolutions, and announced an immediate suspension of their practice. The Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund for Bijapur District was also started. Mr. M. P. Ankalikar promised a monthly subscription of 100 rupees. Steps are being taken to establish a national school at Bijapur, and to carry on Non-Cooperation propaganda throughout the District.

CABLE ITEM.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Castor late of the Indian Medical Service.

"DO AWAY WITH RACE PREJUDICE."

CHANGED ANGLE OF VISION.

SERMON BY BISHOP OF LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

In connection with the installation ceremony of His Excellency the Governor an impressive service was held at 6 p.m. last evening in Christ Church and the service was conducted by the civil chaplain assisted by the Lord Bishop of Lucknow who preached a special sermon. His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Captain Batty, A.D.C. and Captain Gamble, Private Secretary, attended and there were also present the leading officials of the Government and many non-officials. The church being well filled, the service opened with the hymns "Lead us Heavenly Father, lead us" the other hymns being "Father, let me dedicate all this year to thee" and "O God, our help in ages past." Lessons were read by Mr. Daniels, Additional Judicial Commissioner.

A POLITICAL SERMON.

The Lord Bishop of Lucknow chose as text from Phillipians 3rd Chapter verses 13-14 "Forgetting the things which are behind and stretching forward to the things which are before" and said "Most of us have heard it said that our Indian Empire has been given to us in trust for the people of India, that, under our guidance and protection India may contribute its share to the well-being of humanity. Bishop Lefroy at the Albert Hall in 1908 spoke of the extreme difficulty of the task thus imposed upon our country. The process of handing over India to Indians would test severely the statesmanship of our leaders and the sincerity of our desire for India's ultimate welfare. Since then, what has been termed national consciousness has developed rapidly in India and various political reforms have been introduced which have resulted in the gradual making over to Indians of more and more positions of responsibility."

Continuing, the Bishop said that the next day would be inaugurated in that province, reforms which, in their generosity towards Indians almost startled them at first, but which must lead by the come to regard as timely and to which all had consented to give a fair trial. It was not easy for the ordinary Englishman to regard men of a darker complexion as his equals, socially or intellectually. Personally he had not felt that difficulty, but his own difficulty was one of difference in faith. It was not easy, he continued, for an Englishman to serve under an Indian as his superior officer, but he believed that the world was subject to God's governance and that he was working this purpose out. There were few Englishmen occupying positions of great responsibility in this country who did not feel they had been unjustly treated by Indian critics. It was difficult to go on doing what they felt to be right in spite of defective gratitude or unjust condemnation, but there was a sense in which in political life also they ought to press on towards the goal, into the prize of the high calling of God in Jesus Christ.

"LAY LOW OUR PRIDE."

At the close of his sermon the Lord Bishop offered special prayers for the guidance of God's spirit, including the following prayer which was offered at the Lambeth Conference "O God, who hast made of one all nations to dwel upon the Earth and who by thy son; Jesus Christ hast broken down the walls of partition between Jew and Gentile, the slave and the free, Greek and barbarian, break down, we beseech thee, all that divides us one from another, shame our jealousies and lay low our pride; do away with all race prejudice, that bonds of fellowship and mutual service may unite the East and the West, the North and the South, that we may live in peace together in honour preferring one another to the glory of the great name. Amen." The service concluded with the singing of National Anthem.

On Sunday, at All Services, All Saints and the Garrison Churches special prayers were offered for His Excellency Governor of the U. P. and his council also that, in the matter of the Indian self-Government there may be a removal of all hatred, hardness, selfishness and mutual discontent from various classes, castes, races and creeds and that all men may be more trustworthy and public spirited and cooperate as fellow citizens. Both at parade service and evening song Canon Irwin in his sermons, referred to the changes which are now taking place in the Government of this country and urged upon all the necessity of meeting the same in a true spirit of brotherhood.

"MR. CHINTAMANI'S SPEECH."

AN ANALYSIS AND A CRITICISM.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

True to his salt Mr. Chintamani has hurled his torrents on the Indian National Congress in the speech that he delivered as President of the Third Indian National Liberal Federation. He bemoans their ejection from the Congress and regrets that there are not many "familiar faces" in it. He goes further and says that they are not the true Congressmen who while nominally in it are in search of policies and methods incompatible with the vital articles of the constitution of the Congress. And he very much desires that the name "Indian National Congress" were left to them (Liberals) to cherish to their hearts' content.

How they came to lose their hold on the Congress is now too widely known to need any repetition. Endowed as they are with convenient memories they forget that it is because they were and still are behind the times that they have come to occupy an unenviable position. It is because they declared unbounded satisfaction over the mess of pottage that was sought to be placed before them by the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms. It is because the people unmistakably perceived the gigantic changes which were wrought by the late Great War, and which the Moderates failed to note. The onward march of nations is not dependent purely and solely at the sweet will of a few handful of persons who arrogate unto themselves all the wisdom and virtue and who in their pompous boast declare that they alone can serve. Mr. Gandhi is not "a political Sanyasi, widely revered for the rare moral grandeour of his character." It is not the moral grandeur alone that can secure the plaudits of the people. It is indeed a potent factor and very much to be desired for in our leaders, but it is not the only factor. The capacity to lead is the first pre-requisite. The chief reason of Mr Gandhi's popularity is due more to the fact that he is able to feel the pulse of the nation and to give it a right lead, rather than to his "moral grandeur."

I cannot understand what Mr. Chintamani means when he says that they (the Liberals) are the true Congressmen. If he means by it that they also meet together, I grant it. But if he means—as he does really seem to mean—that they are Congressmen in the same sense in which the present ones are, then he is woefully mistaken. What credentials, what qualifications have the Liberals got to enable them to style themselves as Congressmen, much less true Congressmen? Whom do they represent? Do they really represent anybody but themselves? How much of the country is at their back? They may well allow themselves to remain under this happy, nevertheless false, delusion, India knows full well their position, their credentials, their creed and their code.

Mr. Chintamani speaks of the vital articles of the constitution of the Congress. Vital articles indeed! Who made those articles? Why cannot a constitution be changed or modified as the exigencies of the situation require? Were they the Godheads that in their bountiful wisdom wrought that constitution which no impious hand of a puny mortal of to-day dare defile even by his touch? Fallen angels then are they!

To proceed further. Judging from the case that Mr. Chintamani has made out against the benign bureaucracy it strikes one as paradoxical that he could afford to extend his cooperation and lick the hand that so unhesitatingly smote him. He declares the Rowlatt Bills were the result of a great political blunder. He talks of the Dispatch of the Government of India on the reforms (of March, 1919), which "betrayed a regrettable tendency to whittle them down." Coming to the financial policy he reviews the sale of Reverse Councils and endorses the opinion that it was an "organised plunder." He views with alarm the military expenditure which has "run up with a reckless disregard of Indian interests" and which is going to be doubled in spite of the fact that India is the most crippled country financially. He sheds his tears over the additional burden imposed upon this prostrate country by the increase in the salaries, allowances and pensions of the so-called Imperial services, the personnel of which is mostly European. He does not stop here. The case against the bureaucracy is not yet complete. He notices the much-vaunted high sense of equity and fairness of a Britisher as exhibited by the European members of the Hunter Committee, and also the justice and liberty-loving (*sic*) countrymen of General Dyer who was awarded by them a gift of one and twenty thousand pounds. He is amazed to see Sir M. O'Dwyer being sent to India on the Army Committee after the latter polluted his hands in the Punjab blood. He regrets to see the inequity of a 'disproportionate compensation' awarded to the English victims during the Punjab horrors. He affirms that Britain has only too faithfully copied Germany in its treatment of the Punjab people and that heavy indemnities have been levied from whole cities and districts because some of their inhabitants committed crimes. To crown all, the bureaucracy has, by the exercise of an arbitrary right, prevented the open discussion of the Punjab affairs in the Councils. The catalogue of crimes of the bureaucracy is complete, the finishing touch being given by reference to the woes of Islam and the broken pledges of Lloyd George in connection with the Turkish Treaty.

In the face of all these insults, inequities, broken pledges, financial ruin, economic exploitation and various other multitudinous forms of tyrannies, high or low,—in the face of all there,—Mr. Chintamani along with his Liberals extends his cordial embrace to the bureaucracy! Can moral degradation go any deeper than this! Or do we need any more proofs to indicate their slavish psychology? Well might Lala Lajpatrai cry out—"I would rather be a slave than a member of such an Empire."

Mr. Chintamani would work the Reforms. He feels, he knows, he says that the original Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms has been very much mutilated. His faith is not yet shaken! Does he also know that the way in which the bureaucracy has distributed the money, has left nothing worth mentioning for the maintenance of the Transferred Departments, like Education and Sanitation? In Bengal alone the new Councils will start with a deficit of two crores of rupees. How then does he expect to work the Reforms?

"The appointment of Lord Sinha to the exalted (*sic*) office of the Governor", says Mr. Chintamani, "stands to the credit of the British *statesmanship*, and is calculated to keep bright our hope for the future of India as a *Free Nation* in the British Commonwealth." The appointment of Lord Sinha may stand to the credit of British statesmanship. But it is more of a triumph of British *diplomacy*. Lord Sinha's Governorship is one of those petty lures that has beguiled and is beguiling our public men whose "hair have grown grey in the service of their country."

INUTILITY OF N.C.O.!

Like many other prophets Mr. Chintamani is convinced of the inutility of Non-Cooperation. He feels that the N.C.O. is a failure already inasmuch as the Councils have been filled, the lawyers are still engaged in practice, the colleges and schools yet remain open and that no impression is made upon Lancashire's business with India. What does Mr. Chintamani expect from the Nationalists in so short a period of four months? Surely the Nationalists are no magicians. We know, however, that the colleges and schools are being emptied, the lawyers are giving up their practice and the voting at erections has been a dismal failure. Mr. Chintamani regrets that there are no "familiar faces" in the Congress now. What familiar faces does he recognise in the new Councils? What quality and what stuff are there in those "elected personages that entitle them to a recognition by the Indian nation? The Liberals should, if at all, be the last set of people to snap at the Nationalists. What did they themselves do during those thirty years when they presided over the destinies of the Indian National Congress? I am neither a Congressman, nor am I a Home Ruler, much less am I a Moslem Leaguer, nor yet—thank God—a Liberal. I have no brief for Mr. Gandhi nor do I plead for any set of men. But it is my honest conviction that what the Nationalists have achieved in the last few months and will yet achieve in half-a-dozen months to come, will totally outweigh all that the country obtained by the praying and petitioning of the erstwhile Moderates. It is no use sneering at the Nationalists that they have not yet made an impression upon Lancashire's trade. It is as much the duty of Mr. Chintamani and his Liberals as it is that of any other Indian to endeavour and see that this should not be. He should as a public man, even if he is not a leader, take good care that his countrymen are protected against the culpable aggrandisement of a nation whose God is the God of Mammon, whose Bible is her Ledger and whose Church is her counting house.

FETISH OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Chintamani strongly urges that none of us should "seek destiny outside the British Empire." It is high time that we stopped making much of the Empire. We have almost made a fetish of it. It is because we attach false values to this idea of Empire that we still remain under subjection. It is because we feel that there is something in this idea of being within the Empire, something indefinable and fascinating in it that we find the giving up of this Empire idea—even as a last resource—a greater tragedy than the gain of the right of Self-Government. Liberty and Freedom are Liberty and Freedom at all times and under all conditions. Did United States of America sink into oblivion because it struck out of the Empire? This jargon is more suited to the instincts of the bureaucracy and to the Curzonian school of politicians rather than to an Indian who is struggling for unqualified freedom. I do not say that we should necessarily strike out of the Empire. Far be it from me to say so. But what I do say is this—that if our salvation can come through our being within the Empire, well and good. If not, then even without it.

INDIA WILL NOT FORGET.

Let those who will, *the people of India* will not wait till *eternity*. Let those who will pray and petition all their lives. *We* will not do that for we have learnt by our own experience as well that of other nations that liberties are to be wrung out and not got by prayers, more so at the hands of an Imperialistic nation. Let Mr. Banerjea forget how he waxed eloquent while preaching the doctrines of Mazzini to his countrymen in April, 1876. Let him too forget how he in those days looked upon Knight-Bachelorships and similar tinsels with holy horror. Let Mr. Chintamani forget the currents of political life which wrought the constitution of Canada, South Africa and Egypt and, by the grace of God, Ireland too. Let all the so-called Indian Liberals forget how England of yore compelled her Charles' and her James' and wrung freedom from out their unwilling hands. But the people of India will neither forget what Mazinni wrote or Burke declaimed nor shall *we* forget the accumulated wisdom and experience of other nations. Let those who will forget the horrors of the Punjab and the woes of Islam. *We* will do neither. Thank God, we have some spark of humanity yet left within us. Let those who will have it, *our's* will not be that myopic psychology which makes a Governorship of greater consequence and magnitude than the goal of freedom at a few yards' distance. Let those who will work the newly formed Debating Societies and enjoy their ministerial posts as well as fat salaries. *We* will not.

FOREST INDUSTRIES OF INDIA.

The Director of Information writes to say:—

A highly interesting State paper regarding the forest conditions in British India was submitted to the British Empire Forestry Conference which was held in London this year. It is a short report of 25 foolscap pages, prepared under the orders of the Government of India.

British India possesses in all 2,50,541 square miles of forests, more than half of which, i.e., 1,46,165 square miles, are in Burma, the next in order being Assam 21,804, Central Provinces and Madras 19,000, and Bombay 12,587 square miles respectively. The average gross revenue from these forests was £778,000 during 1884-89, £1,713,000 during 1904-09 and £2,476,000 during 1914-19. The expenditure during these three periods was £495,000; £940,000 and £1,408,000 respectively.

Over and above the net revenue of £1,321,000 realized in 1917-18, the annual utilization of forest products for State purposes was as follows:—

Railway sleepers, 3 millions—8 million cubic feet, £400,000.
Timber (all species), 79 million cubic feet, £2,600,000.
Firewood, 173 million cubic feet, £350,000.
Bamboos and Canes, 150 million in number, £100,000.
Lac, 20,000 tons, £1,200,000.
Myrabolans, 52,000 tons, £104,000.
Cutch, 40,000 cwts. £40,000.
Sandalwood, 550 tons, £44,000.
Grass and Fodder, not known, £500,000.
Rosin, 2,400 tons, £26,400.
Turpentine, 1,60,000 gallons, £21,000.

For training as forest rangers for Government service, as well as for Indian States, there is the Forest College at Dehra-Dun in the United Provinces, where research work is also carried on. Besides this, there are forest schools at Pyinmama in Burma and Coimbatore in Madras Presidency, while an excellent training school was opened this year at Dharwar in our own Presidency.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 1,110 was 147 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 58.96. The figures for the 1st week of 1920 were mortality 889 and death rate 47.19; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 973 and death rate 51.65.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 14 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 414 against 17 and 386 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenza Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 258 were among infants under one year of age. Fifty-eight deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week Smallpox caused two attacks and one death; Plague caused one attack and one death. The number of live births registered during the week was 361 against 435 in the first week of 1920 and 436 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20.)

Monday's mortality: the total mortality on Monday was 172 as against 146 and 254 on the corresponding days of 1920 and 1919 respectively.

Consequent on his appointment as Advocate-General, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has tendered his resignation of his elected membership to the local Legislative Council. He informs the electors that, though he will be a nominated member of the Council, he will be non-official for all purposes of the Government of India Act.

A Calcutta Gazette extraordinary states that the hill tracts of Chittagong and Darjeeling are backward tracts and are subject to certain modifications under Reforms Act.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent in his "Kathiawad Letter" published in your issue of the 27th December, begins with a fulsome praise for the skilfull tactics of the "Kathiawar Sabha," and particularly for its masterly president. In a sentence, what he admires is that the said Sabha has so managed the proceedings of its annual gathering as "to take the wind out of the sails of Mr. Mansukhlal's ship," the Kathiawad Political Conference." In plain English, this means that those who did not believe in the possibility of the conference only three months back hastened when they perceived its assured success to themselves forestall it as they thought best. How far such tactics are praiseworthy is at least an open question, and yet how far they have achieved their avowed object can only be assessed after a knowledge of what the "Political Conference" does.

Your correspondent next takes great pains to represent the said "Political Conference" to be a "Royalists' Conference." If along with "the selfless toils of Mr. Mansukhlal which he gracefully acknowledges, he also bore in mind my weekly contributions to the daily "Hindusthan" for the last 11 months freely exposing administrative defects and faults of all individual States by name, it would have given him a pause before he could believe a conference pioneered by me to be a "Royalist one." True, the idea of the conference is born of the miscries and grievances of the peoples of several States, but I do not believe with your correspondent that these proceed from health and vigour of the States. They emanate as, according to my humble light, I understand from their diseased and enfeebled condition. I sincerely believe and maintain that one of the chief remedies for the peoples' sufferings lies in strengthening these "State institutions." The strength of the institution necessarily implies internal and popular checks and limitations upon the whims of an individual authority; the objects of the Conference do not aim at stereotyping the existing weak constitutions of the States. The sixth object of the conference, as laid down by the preliminary meeting expressly undertakes to strive for reforms not only in the administrative measures of the States, but also in their constitutions, whenever needed in the interest of orderly and progressive advancement of the people. While the Conference aims at strengthening the State institutions which comprise both the rulers and the ruled, it undertakes to rouse the individual rulers to a sense of their duty towards their subjects. Another object is to endeavour an organised union of the subjects and further to inspire them with the spirit of patriotism, both towards their individual States and towards the motherland, India. If a Conference with these objects can rightly be turned a "Royalists' Conference" I am glad to admit that this Conference is such a one.

It is no answer to the authority of Indian leaders like Tilak and Ranade who wished to strengthen the Indian States to say that it was so early as 1877 without an anticipation of the developments of 1920, unless and until it be shown that in 1877 the subjects of Indian States were better governed than now and had not such grievances as now alleged.

The limitations which the Conference has imposed upon itself for its first gathering are as stated by the "Sayaji Vijaya" of Baroda "inevitable" in the political circumstances of the province, and quite in keeping with the fact that the Conference is going to be a collection of the subjects of not one single State, but of several States, the politically independent of one another and further calculated to contribute to the formation of an organized union of the peoples as stated in the "Praja Bandhu" of Ahmedabad.

Amidst such environments one may be excused if he is led by the circumstantial evidence to think that these and other asperations against the Conference probably arise from the perturbed feelings of those who could not undertake to arrange a conference when asked and are naturally unwilling to see it successfully brought about by others.

—Yours etc.,

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.

Rajkote January 1.

BRITISH-BURMA PETROLEUM CO.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The local Secretary of the above Company while announcing the dividend of one shilling per share of half year ending 31st July 1920 also states "that the directors have fixed the rate of exchange for the payment of this dividend to shareholders on the Bombay Register at Rs. 11-2-0 (?)" (or is it Rs. 14-2-0 as announced in the papers?) in the pound.

Well, whatever it may be still, looking at the present state,—the exchange fluctuating every week,—I wonder why the directors thought it fit to fix the exchange for the dividend, which is to be paid on 28th Feb. 1921, i.e., about two months from the date of announcement in the papers.

I think it would be quite reasonable to fix the exchange a week or a fortnight before the payment of such dividends.

In December 1919 last when the Company issued new shares at £1 each, they asked Rs. in the pound from Bombay shareholders, at a time, when the exchange was not above Rs. 8 in the pound.

The local office collected the money from the Bombay Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 10 a pound, and might have remitted the same to England at the then exchange rate, leaving a difference of at least Rs. 2 in the £.

This time, suppose, on 28th Feb. 1921, the exchange goes to Rs. 15-0-0 in the £ (as before the war) still the dividend of the above Company will be paid to the shareholders, according to the rate fixed priviously.

I wonder where all that difference money (in way of exchange) goes to.

This kind of affair may not probably effect the speculators, but certainly the Company is not at all justified in depriving of a part of the profits of honest investors, by taking the advantage of the fluctuation of the exchange in their own hands.

By the way, does the London office of the Company circulate six-monthly or at least yearly reports of accounts, amongst the shareholders, if so, why does not the Colonial Office do the same to those shareholders on the Bombay Register?—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM D. C. SIODIA.

Bombay, Jan. 1.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL & NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

It is notified that the first meeting of the reformed Bengal Legislative Council will be held on Friday, 20th January in the Town Hall. Sir Henry Wheeler is appointed Vice-President of the Bengal Executive Council and the Secretary, of the Legislative Department will be the Secretary of that Council.

The Governor has nominated following officials to be members of Legislative Council:—Messrs. H L. Stephenson, D. H. Hees, Major-General W. H. B. Robinson, Messrs. J. Lang, L. S. O'Mally, R. Maur, W. S. Hopkyns, C. P. Walsh, J. A L. Swan, W W. Hornell, N. Gupta, J. Donald, C. H. Bompas, and L. Birby.

The following non-officials are also appointed members of the Bengal Council:—S. C. Mukerjee, Indian Christian; Babu Bishmader Das, Depressed Classes; Mr. K. Roy Chowdhury and Hem Chunder Bhattacharjee, Labouring Classes. Babu Ganeshpyamdas Birla and Moulvi Abdur Rahim are also nominated.

EXCHANGE PROBLEM IN MADRAS

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Madras Piece Goods Merchants Association has passed a resolution that, in view of the enormous losses importing merchants are put to consequent upon the low rate of exchange, and the assurance given by Government as to the rate of exchange and the passing of the law in the Supreme Legislative Council fixing the rate at two shillings per rupee, firms and Banks in Madras be requested to extend the time for payment or for fixing of rates of all drafts for piece goods imported either direct or through firms to such date as the exchange rate reached two shillings per rupee.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Hon. Mr Ahmed Thambi Maricair writes to the press to say that he has given notice of his intention of moving the following resolutions at the first sessions of the Council of State:—(1) This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the Passport Regulations now in force under the provisions of the Defence of India Passport Rules 1917, for Indian passengers proceeding to Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States be withdrawn and (2) This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the restrictions imposed on export of rice from India to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements be removed forthwith.

KABUL MISSION LEAVES FOR LANDIKOTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

The Kabul Mission consisting of Sir Henry Dobbs, Mr. P. J. Pipon, General Muspratt, Nawab Sir Mir Sham Shah, Colonel Ross I. M. S. and Mr. J. G. Acheson leave Government House for Landikotal to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Mian Ghulam Samdana is living a large farewell party to Nawab Sir Mir Shamshah at his house in Peshawar city to-day at 4 p.m.

Lord Rawlinson held a Proclamation Parade at Peshawar on January 1st. Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant. Sir Henry Dodds and all officers of Kabul Mission attended the Proclamation Parade.

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INAUGURATION OF NEW CONSTITUTION.

INDIAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

In commemoration of the inauguration of the new form of Government in Bengal under the Reforms Act, His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay has ordered the release of all State prisoners, who were detained under Regulation 3.

RESIGNATION FROM COUNCIL OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad is resigning from the Council of State. Syed Raza Ali of Allahabad will probably stand for the vacancy.

"RED" RUIN

LENIN'S FRIENDS.

There are now no British imprisoned in Russia, according to an American who has just returned from Moscow, with whom I spoke to-day.

My American informant (who represented the United States at the Second Congress of the Third Internationale at Moscow) says that some coal is coming from the Donetz basin, where several mines are now in working order; a little oil is coming from Astrakhan, and a good deal of wood has been piled up at Moscow for the winter.

An ambitious attempt to electrify the Moscow-Petrograd railway has not been successful, and the repair of locomotives is not keeping pace with the breakdowns. This is because the best mechanics are at the front and because the lack of materials and food.

Imports from Sweden began recently, but too late to make much difference. These imports come through Murmansk and Archangel, and consist of medicines, agricultural and creamery machinery, matches, and the like.

There is hardly an extra-suit of underclothing in all Moscow, and there is an extreme lack of drugs, tools, hardware, shoes and spare parts of machinery. Even the soldiers are now wearing boots made out of the bark of trees.

The Reds had a horse-and-cart service in operation throughout the country some time ago when the railway was very bad, and they still have a motor-lorry service for bringing agricultural produce to the railway. There is a lack of cotton, as not much comes from Turkestan. This American met both Lenin and Trotsky and is surprised at Lenin's invincible ignorance of British and American conditions.

Lenin, he says, is obsessed with the idea that the world revolution is now only a question of weeks, and is impervious to argument.

HIS GUESTS

Some of the banquets held in the old banqueting-hall of the Czars in the Kremlin to celebrate the Third Internationale were extraordinary functions. Lenin presided, and round the table sat the leading commissaries of Red Russia and Bolshevik guests from every quarter of the globe. Mexico was represented by Mahendra Nath Roy, an East Indian, who intends, it is said to return to Mexico, well provided with funds to stir up agitation among the Negroes of the United States. Most of the guests had been in gaol somewhere or other and some had the distinction of having done "time" in two or three continents and of having been expelled from half a dozen countries. They had come to Russia by devious routes and in strange disguises. Some of the Americans came from Stettin in Germany, with returned prisoners of war, while others worked their way as seamen before the mast.

One American who had been in prison only three times—in America, in Australia, and in Sweden—was rather looked down on until he explained that he had been expelled from seven countries.

The "hard luck story" my friend said, quite softened the heart of Lenin, who began to tell some good yarns over the wine.

Among other striking things he said was that 75 per cent of the old Communist party skilled and unskilled workmen mostly—had been killed off at the front during the last three years.—The Overseas "Daily Mail"

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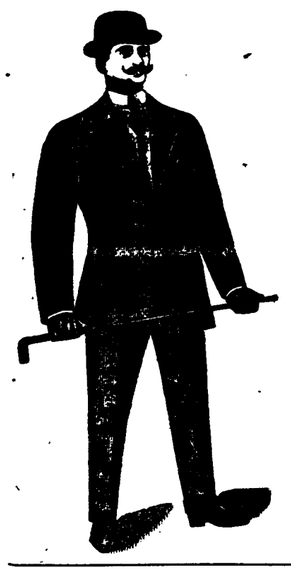

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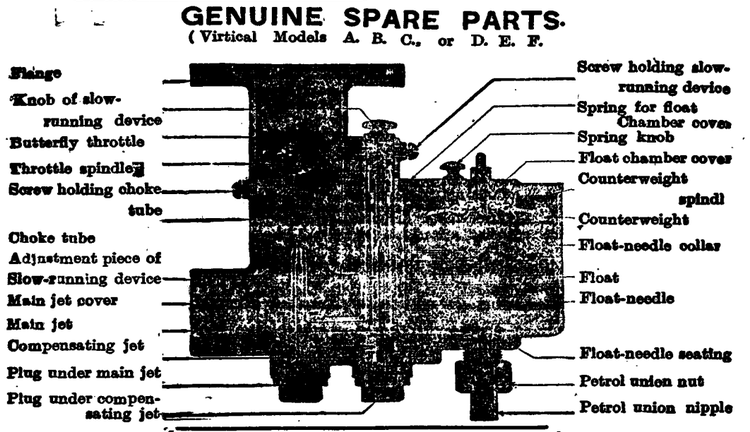

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ALL-INDIA ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

The second sitting of the All-India Israelite League was held at the Israelite School on Friday the 31st December, 1920. After passing the loyalty resolution and resolutions of condolence on the deaths of Messrs. Daniel Solomon Mhedekar, Retired Jailor Karachi and Soloman Aaron Bhonkar of Poona, who supported and promoted the interests of the League, and also on the deaths of Messrs. Aaron Reuben Pezarkar, Samson Ezekiel Mazgaokar, Samuel Joel and Ezekiel Benjamin Penkar, the meeting passed a resolution deploring the failure of the Third Bene Israel Conference last year even to consider the terms of the compromise arrived at by some of their leading members with some members of the League and placed on record the meeting's deep sense of disapproval and disappointment at the irresponsive and indifferent attitude of the conference to work in the interests of the community.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FUND.

Miss R. Samuel B.A., next moved the resolution noting with satisfaction the progress of the All-India Israelite League Primary Education Fund and offering the League's best thanks to the donors and praying for continued communal support. She praised the admirable and untiring efforts of Mr. Aaron Benjamin in collecting about Rs. 2,500 for the Fund. She appealed for further support and pointed out that education is the best shape that charity can take. She quoted the words of Jacob Ben Asher, a renowned Jewish author of the 14th century namely whosoever withholds alms from the needy thereby withdraws himself from the lustre of the Shechina and the laws of the Lord. She further said that in Hebrew "Zedakha" meant both charity and justice which implied that charity to the poor is nothing more than justice to them. Various sums including a sum of Rs. 100 in cash from Mr. J. E. Solomon B.A., LL.B. Sub-Judge, Pusad, in memory of his late wife, Mrs. Simha Solomon, amountin to Rs. 253 and Rs. 6 per month by two gentlemen were donated for the purpose. The President Mr. K. M. Elijah also announced that there, was in existence a certain fund and as soon a hostel was built that fund would maintain and educate five children in it.

MEDICAL RELIEF FUND.

The next resolution placed on record the deep sense of gatitude of the meeting to the donors who had supported the Medical Relief Fund worked by the Israelite League and brought to the notice of the community the very valuable services rendered by this useful scheme and deplored the want of maternity aid for Bene Israel women and appealed to the community to immediate facilities with a view to remedy the evils resulting from the existing conditions. In moving this resolution Dr. A. S. Erulkar said that it was a matter of gratification that the Israelite League had taken up the suggestion made by him last year and set aside for this purpose Rs. 200 out of the proceeds of a drama given by the Bal Gandarva Natak Mandali in aid of the League. He stated that several sick room requisites had been purchased and placed partly at Jacob Circle and partly at Umerkhadi. Dr. Erulkar expressed satisfaction at the use that had been made of them. He also stated that Mr. M. S. Ezekiel, Solicitor, had, handed over to the Israelite League Rs. 500 for this object. Dr. Frulkar further brought to the notice of the meeting the need for help before, during and after maternity. The President announced that Dr. E. S. Moses M.B., B.S., had donated a sum of Rs. 100 for the purpose and had promised his free professional adice and help whenever necessary. The President also announced that Mr. N. Sampson had promised to give Rs. 10 to every Bene Israel female at child birth whenever it was brought to his notice by Dr. Erulkar or the Secretary of the League that such aid was necessary. He placed a sum of Rs. 20 in advance in the hands of Dr. Erulkar for the purpose.

NOWGAON CEMETERY.

Mr. D. S. Erulkar, B.A., Bar.-at-Law moved the next resolution which noted the satisfactory result arrived at in the negotiations with the Government authorities in the matter of the Nowgaon cemetery and again appealed to the Bene Israel public to support this scheme whole heartedly. Mr. Erulkar said that the cemetery was an ancient one and was of historic interest to the community as it was the means of robutting the charge levelled at the community that it was of mixed descent. He pointed out that the cemetery was still in use and was being desecrated by carts passing over a portion of it. He said that if the community did not look sharp all trace of the mounds in which according to tradition their shipwrecked had been buried would be lost. He said that at the last two meetings Rs. 3,000 had been promised for putting up a wall and a memorial on the spot. Mr. Samuel S. Mazgaoker in seconding the resolution referred to a letter written by one Shinde of Baroda in the "Friend of Israel" saying that about Rs. 200 would be sufficient for building a wall and did not think that large sums were necessary. He pointed out that this was a calumny and an impossibility. Mr. D. J. Samson L.C.E., in supporting the motion gave facts and figures saying that according to his present information as to the size of the site and taking the very minimum charge the cost of building the wall alone would be about Rs. 1,200 but taking all factors into consideration he was of opinion that the cost would be not less than Rs. three to four thousand.

The meeting then adjourned to Sunday 2nd January at 1 p.m. The President also reminded the members that a kirtan of the history of Judith was to be performed in the school on Saturday the 1st January 1921 at 9 p.m.

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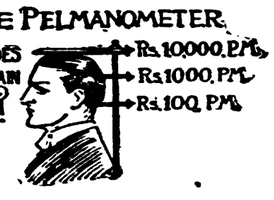

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